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INSURANCE

SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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TWENTY PAGES

Ottawa Brings In Quarrels, Instead Of Trade

Robbs India Of Her World Markets COMMERCIAL TREATIES, ONLY WAY OUT Country Pays Heavily For British Preference

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, Aug. 31. Views absolutely poles apart are expressed on the working of the Ottawa Agreements in the Majority and Minority Report of the Assembly Committee.

No Aid To India

Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. Neogy and Mr. Raju show conclusively that preferences given to the United Kingdom have adversely affected our foreign markets and preferences given by the U.K. to our agricultural products have not helped India to recover the lost ground.

Way To Bankruptcy

Sir Abdur Rahim and Mr. Neogy declare: "The haphazard system of indefinite preferences such as those contained in the Ottawa Trade Agreement is not going to help India. On the other hand we feel convinced that it will, if continued much longer, vitally injure our trade and industries and country's finances."

The Way Out

They strongly recommend to the Government and to the Legislature that if India is to retain her foreign markets, the question of Trade Agreements with countries like Germany, Italy and others should be seriously considered.

Recovery Far Off

The extremely low price level of Indian commodities is as definite a proof as one can desire, of the fact that such an arrangement as the Ottawa Trade Agreement cannot be expected to help India towards national recovery.

That India has neither increased her production nor expanded her trade on preferences but that she has purchased a quarrel with some of her good customers is the conclusion reached by Mr. Sitarajna Raju, M.L.A. who has appended a comprehensive note of dissent to the report of the Select Committee of the Assembly which examined the effects of the scheme of preferences under the Ottawa Trade Agreement.

Mr. Raju declares that on the information available to him there has been no increase in India's production taken as a whole. On the other hand some of the commodities where increased production was expected showed even a decline in production as for instance, Linseed, Coffee, and so forth. There has been no expansion of India's total trade directly attributable to preference.

Excepting in the case of woolen carpets and rugs where there has been a definite expansion of trade due to preference there has been no definite case of expansion on any commodity due to preference.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

Referring to the effect of the scheme on Indian Industries, Mr. Raju observes "at the time of giving effect to this Ottawa Scheme we felt the need for complete statistics of industrial production in India. Several industries in this country in some of the commodities which are covered by the scheme of lower preferential tariffs given to U. K. grew up during the last few years partly due to the Swadeshi movement and partly due to the shelter given for their growth under high duties on imports." "In the Select Committee to give effect to the Ottawa scheme and amend the Tariff Act, we impressed upon the Government the urgent necessity to compile the statistics."

SAME OLD ARGUMENT.

The argument which Dr. Meek gives about the want of proper organised associations was an old argument which we had even then. We were not satisfied with that and the Government Members who were in that committee agreed to do all the needful and joined with us as signatories in the report where we said, as follows, "We recommend that as far as practicable steps should be taken to collect and compile the statistics to which we have referred." To this all the members

ALWAR'S EXILE EXTENDED

4,25,000 TO WALK OUT

U. S. Textile Strikers Prepare For A Fight To Finish

(SPECIAL CABLE)

NEW YORK, August 31. With apparently no hope of averting the textile strike, America is anxiously awaiting tomorrow's walkout of 425,000 workers.

In the Southern States, strike forces are preparing for what the leaders of the United Textile Workers Union describe as a fight to the finish.

The Union leaders are confident that they will force the employers to accept their terms.

It is estimated that 1,50,000 cotton operatives will be affected in New England, while at Boston, the police discovered that local Communists had received last minute instructions to picket the offices of the textile firms.

The police are reported to be watching closely the activities of certain agitators.

There is a ray of sunshine in the south, owing to the fact that thousands of non-Union members of the so-called Company Unions are pledging themselves not to join the walkout.

Mr. Lloyd Garrison, the Chairman of the National Industrial Relations Board is striving to secure a speedy peace, and is considering the appointment of a Committee to explore the conflict impartially.

VIOLENCE FLAMES UP

Violence in connection with the textile strike has already flamed up in Macon Georgia, two officials of the Payne Mills Company have been clubbed.

Five persons have been arrested. Pickets armed with clubs are patrolling outside with armed guards on duty within.

2 LAKHS FOR FLOOD RELIEF

(PATNA, Aug. 31.)

Two lakhs of rupees were sanctioned out of the earthquake relief fund for flood relief at a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bihar Central Relief Committee this evening.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

ST. LEGER BETTING

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Aug. 31. The following is the latest betting on St. Leger:—
8/11 on Windsor Lad (offered)
4/5 taken
8/1 Umidwar (taken and offered).

100/8 Adopt (offered) 100/7 taken.
100/8 Loringaro.
100/7 Primero.

100/6 Achtanan.
20/1 Patriot King.
20/1 Tiberius.
40/1 Bondsman (offered).

SPECIAL PLACE BETTING
5/4 Umidwar a place offered.

SPECIALISTS ONLY

EXEMPTED

(Special Cable).

BERLIN, Aug. 31. Only the residents of Bremen and Hamburg will be able to obtain work at either place after tomorrow. The order issued to this effect exempts specialists for whom there may be demand which cannot be met locally.

A Madras message says, foreign rice dumping is going on unrestricted. On Aug. 28 a cargo steamer arrived at the Cuddalore Port and imported about 15,000 bags of Siamese rice.

TILL FINANCES IMPROVE!

SIMLA, Aug. 31. The absence of the Maharaja of Alwar from his State which was originally provisionally stated to be two years has been prolonged indefinitely.

An official communique states: "On the departure of His Highness from the State the Government of India undertook the responsibility for the administration of his State until its finances were rehabilitated, its administrative machinery reorganised and its population restored to a measure of prosperity. There is no prospect of this being achieved within the short space of two years and the term of his Highness's absence from the State will therefore be indefinite."—A. P.

AMAR SINGH FOR ENGLAND

Lancashire Cricket Club Invites Indian Bowler To Play Next Season

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, August 31. It is reported that the Colne (Lancashire) League Cricket Club has invited bowler Amar Singh to play for them next season.

TO SEE IT THROUGH

Extension Of Viceroy's Term Of Office

(CALCUTTA, August 31.)

The Simla correspondent of the "Star of India" writes:—While in London, Lord Willingdon was confronted with the unanimous wish of the British Cabinet through Sir Samuel Hoare, that he should accept an extension of office and there was even a strong desire that Lord Willingdon should give a reply before he sailed. This Lord Willingdon could not do, but promised to give the matter his serious consideration.

Although 69 years old and sadly needs rest, it is possible Lord Willingdon will undertake the special term of office of 3 years to inaugurate the new reforms and supervise its policy.—United Press.

(DUBLIN, Aug. 31.)

Professor Hogan, a prominent member of the Executive of the United Ireland Party has resigned as a protest against the "cynical leadership" of General O'Duffy.

"Great Event In History Of Tagore's Ashram"

POET WELCOMES 'FRONTIER GANDHI' TO SANTINIKETAN

SANTINIKETAN, Aug. 31. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan arrived here this morning. Before an assembly of students and teachers Poet Tagore offered him cordial welcome in the Indian style saying that his visit was a memorable event in the Ashram's history and it is fortunate of the students to have an opportunity of meeting him.

"It touched them all," the Poet continued "to find his confidence in the Viswabharati expressed in that fact that he has chosen to send his sons here for their education when he was away in jail."

POET'S NOBLE IDEALS.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan replied saying that he felt deeply overwhelmed with the warmth of the reception. He was highly pleased to visit the place where he saw

GOLD SOARS UP AGAIN

Profit-Taking Leads To Large Turn-over In Sterling

(LONDON, Aug. 31)

Gold soared to a new high record of Sh. 140 11½d. speculative profit-taking being responsible for the increase turnover to 7,75,000 sterling, with corresponding decrease of premiums to four pence over the franc at 74.68, and two shillings over the dollar at 4.99 7/8.

The Continental apprehensions of the future Sterling is not shared by the responsible British press.

GOES MERRILY ON.

The "Financial Times" states that Continental speculation, which is mainly responsible for the weakness goes merrily on.

It adds that the Exchange Fund has not intervened recently, and the bears are now suggesting that funds in the coffers are empty, which the paper thinks is nonsense, stating that if the Fund does not operate at present, it does so in order to hit with greater effect, when it is thought that the appropriate moment has arrived.

The fate of Sterling does not hang on the mercy of foreign speculators, and the situation is viewed here with complete calmness as is evidenced by the steadiness of gilt-edged securities.

STERLING'S BEARISH POSITION.

The "Financial News" thinks that weakness is likely to be of some duration, as the normal seasonal pressure against sterling is only beginning, but believes that pressure will be lightened, as foreign balances in London are now negligible. But the paper opines that Control's funds have been seriously strained by these withdrawals, estimating the amount of gold sold by the Fund to the Bank of France since March at slightly over 50 million sterling.

All papers point out that the bearish position of sterling has now reached substantial proportions, owing to heavy selling from Paris and New York.

The "Financial News" points out that it is expected that the French autumn budgetary and political difficulties may easily result in the return of French balances to London later in the year, causing the recovery of sterling.

Sind, The "Fat Boy" Of Dickens

TAIRSEE ATTACKS "RAID-FUND" POLICY

Battle Between Rao Bahadurs In Bombay Council

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, August 31.

In the Bombay Legislative Council, to-day, Khan Bahadur Cooper submitted the appropriation Accounts of the Government of Bombay, together with the report of the Accountant-General on them, for the consideration of the House.

Mr. Tairsee, speaking on them, said that he could not congratulate the Government on the report, owing to the irregularities pointed out by the Accountant-General.

Mr. Tairsee deprecated the loan to the Mir of Khairpur, without entering into any agreement.

He also criticised the Government for crediting irrigation receipts from the Lloyd Barrage, amounting to 18-12 lakhs to ordinary revenue, while the interest on capital continued to be debited to capital.

Discussion was in progress, when the House adjourned.

Mr. Anand Rao Surve has given notice of the following resolution:—
"This council recommends to Government to take immediate steps to check the alarming growth of gambling which is indulged in Bombay and other places in the Presidency, and which is popularly known as 'American futures or cotton numbers'."

Resuming transaction of business of sanctioning supplementary grants, the Bombay Legislative Council voted two token grants of rupees ten each, first towards the creation of two honorary magistrates courts in Bombay for trying municipal cases, and another towards grant in aid for the Industrial Home for the Blind and to the Blind Relief Association, Bombay.

In the course of the discussion of the grant for creating two honorary magistrate courts in Bombay, Diwan Bahadur Dongarsingh Patil inquired whether the Government had decided upon any persons for appointment to the posts while Mr. More wanted the appointments to be made from the Mahratha community.

PRESIDENT TO RESCUE.

Sir Shahanawaz Khan Bhotto then moved a token grant of rupees ten for expenditure for encouraging the establishment of village panchayats.

Rao Bahadur Kale, L. R. Gokhale and Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik said that the Government should grapple with, and do village improvement work systematically. The Government, they thought, should increase the amount to be spent on such a useful purpose.

Commissioner Smart, Finance Secretary Mr. Freke and the general secretary Mr. Knight explained Government position in the matter.

Mr. Soman and cardar Bhimbhai caught the Minister Sir Shahanawaz and Commissioner Smart in a tight corner, when they wanted straight answers from the Government as to whether two village Panchayats in the Salera District were already working under the new act still to be sanctioned by the Governor-General.

The grant was sanctioned at last.

TAIRSEE'S ONSLAUGHT.

Resuming after tea, the Council discussed the report of the Committee on Public Accounts on the Appropriation Accounts for the year 1932-33 on the motion of Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee launched a vigorous onslaught on the Government for the large deficits they had incurred during the last four years, and the trespass on the Road Fund and Famine Relief Fund.

Referring to Sind, the speaker

compared the province to the "fat boy" of Dickens, who would sleep all the time, but would open his eyes only at the time of eating.

Deputy President, Rao Bahadur Navale speaking next, seemed to take objection to the part of the proceedings of the Public Accounts Committee, wherein Rao Bahadur Chitale was reported to have expressed that the District Local Board of Ahmednagar had shown "gross negligence amounting to criminal fraud."

Points or order poured in from almost every corner of the Chamber, and to an inquiry from the Chair, the Finance Member stated that only the Report and not the proceedings were before the House.

A CHALLENGE.

The President thereupon ruled out of order the amendment of Mr. Navale to expunge, out of the proceedings, the objected sentence.

Proceeding, Rao Bahadur Navale expressed his bitter resentment at the reflections against the Ahmednagar Distt. Local Board affairs, and challenged Rao Bahadur Chitale to make the allegations outside the House.

The speaker concluded by saying that he was very much grieved at such allegations, slinging mud behind the back of Sardar Thorat, the President of the Ahmednagar Distt. Local Board.

The Deputy President was several times obstructed in his speech by points of order and presidential remarks.

Rao Bahadur Chitale rising to speak next began by saying that he was proud of Ahmednagar Distt. Local Board, as much as his friend, Rao Bahadur Navale was, and that he had as much regard for Sardar Thorat as the Deputy President had.

With all that, however, Rao Bahadur Chitale did think there was "negligence."

Regarding the insurance of the Cudbi stacks by the Local Board authorities.

SANCTION FOR PROSECUTION.

The speaker was prepared to accept the challenge thrown to him by Rao Bahadur Navale, but he insisted that in that case, the Government must help him by giving the necessary sanction for prosecution.

Mr. Chaturbhaj Patel: "Hon. Members should settle the dispute by going out of the House."

A plaintiff situation threatened to arise in the House, when the Deputy President tried to stand to raise a point of order, Rao Bahadur Chitale refusing "to yield" and keeping up standing.

POINTS OF ORDER.

When both of them were standing, a third member rose to a point of order that the two were

(Continued on page 7)

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted An Assistant Bill Clerk in an Attorneys Office. Apply Box No. 2895, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted A Typist, Court Clerk and suit watching clerk in attorneys office. Apply Box No. 2889, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted A Graduate (B.A.) and a Graduate or under-graduate in Science as teachers for Shri M. B. A. V. School, Pethapur (Maharashtra), apply immediately with copies of testimonials stating experience, age, minimum salary, &c., to Jamnadas C. Shah, Hon. Secretary, Tawavala Building, Lohar Street, Bombay. 2893.

Wanted An Experienced Organizer in Bombay on salary or commission for the New Asiatic Life Insurance Co. Ltd. Apply Birla Brothers, Ltd., 51 Esplanade Road, Bombay. (8857)

Be a Shorthand Writer and Typist and earn Rs. 50 to 300 per month. For a thorough and efficient training join Universal Typewriter Company, Opposite Gloria Church, Byculla. (2890).

Wanted—Influential good Salesmen and Canvassers with handsome salary plus travelling expenses extra must be experienced in Coal and Mill gin stores lines. Apply Box No. 2891, "Bombay Chronicle."

Those Without Employments, Cooperate with Royal Service Agency, rendering valuable assistance to Ladies and Gentlemen; Moderate terms. Apply with certificates 36971, 2nd Floor, Hornby Road, Old Petit Building, Nanabhai Lane, Fort. (2896).

Wanted two experienced S.T.C. Teachers for English Classes attached to the Local Board Primary Schools. Salary Rs. 35-3-50, Apply before 15th September, 1934 to Box No. 8844, "Bombay Chronicle".

12. TO BE LET.

To Let—A Small Independent Bungalow behind Wilson College. Inquire 45, Chowpatty, Banker's Bungalow. (2886)

To Let—A Spacious Bungalow No. 182/186, Khetwadi Lane No. 11, suitable for Theatrical parties. Also Rooms at Shri Hari Nivas, Gowalla Tank and at Shri Harishadan near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road, apply to Purshotam Govindji 62/66, Vithalwadi Telephone No. 23518. (2892)

32. MOTORCARS WANTED.

Wanted One Second-Hand Motor Car, roomy, 7 seater, very recent model, in tiptop condition, at a very moderate price. Apply with details to Box No. 8859 "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratnam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Mamnad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezvada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Paigah, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rook Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganganj, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Gentleman Desirous Investment 10,000 to one Lakh, different properties earning 900 monthly first mortgage near Railway Station, Khar, Santa Cruz, ma; enquire. (2896)

Wanted gentlemen desiring to possess their own bungalows near about Santa Cruz on co-operative basis. Those who can invest 40 per cent of the required outlay need only apply to Box No. 8849, "Bombay Chronicle".

118. TAILORING

London Diploma In Tailoring of all grades, awarded to our Successful Students. Those who join before 15th September will get 10 per cent less in fees. Rao's Tailoring College (The oldest Tailoring Institution in India) Sal Bhuvan, Princess Street, Bombay. (2894)

150. STAMP COLLECTING.

75 Persia Re: 1- 100 Native States Re: 1-4. Doltarn Khan Building, Reay Road, Mazagon, Bombay. 2888.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale—Half an acre of garden with well-ventilated, spacious house situated in good locality in Kumbha town is offered for sale. For other particulars apply to the undersigned X, c/o M.P. Divgt. L.L.B., Pleadar, Kumbha. (2815).

Sexus Paste, the best Contraceptive Jelly. Complete outfit, Rs. 2/12; Refill, 2/-, Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (2809).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

MORVI RAILWAY

NOTICE FOR TENDERS

SEALED TENDERS, for the supply of Consummable Stores and Stationery for the calendar year 1935, are invited and will be received by the Stores Superintendent, Morvi Railway, Morvi, upto 5-0 p.m. of Thursday the 11th October 1934.

2. Tender form, along with the Schedules, can be had from the Stores Superintendent, on payment of Rs. 3 for Consummable Stores and Re. 1 for Stationery, per copy.

3. Earnest money of Rs. 200 for Stores and Rs. 100 for Stationery Tender must accompany each tender.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Consummable Stores" and "Tender for Stationery" as the case may be.

STORES SUPERINTENDENT, Stores Superintendent's Office, Morvi, dated 21st August 1934. 8813.

Public Notices

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice of Forty-third Dividend.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 2/8 per share of Rs. 50 for the year ended 28th February 1934, sanctioned by the Shareholders at the Forty-first Annual General Meeting held on the 29th August, 1934, is made payable on and after MONDAY, the 10th September, 1934, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days other than SATURDAYS, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on SATURDAYS, on application or on production of the Share Certificates to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 18th August, 1934.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents,
Registered Office:—Temple Bar Building,
70, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
29th August 1934. 8854

WANTED

An Executive Engineer in the scale of Rs. 520-40-1,000 (plus Sterling Overseas Pay admissible in the case of persons of Non-Asiatic Domicile according to age) to take charge of a Division in the Punjab P.W.D. Electricity Branch, for a period of 5 years in the first instance.

Candidates must be a fully qualified and experienced Electrical Engineer, a Graduate of a recognised Engineering University (or a corporate member of a recognised Institution of Engineers) with not less than 5 years' experience in an executive capacity on a transmission net-work of 100,000 volts or above.

Applications with full details of qualifications and experience and stating age and minimum pay acceptable should reach the undersigned by the 20th September 1934.

Chief Engineer, Punjab, P. W. D. Electricity Branch, Lahore. (8833)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai SAFIABAI, widow of Kamruddin Ebrahimji Mithaiwala and at present wife of Kaderbhoy Ebrahimji Mithaiwala, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the under-mentioned property to our client.

That any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to the undersigned at their office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and ground rent land or ground with message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situated, lying and being between Trimbak Fursham Street and 2nd Pathan Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 49 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. B/5143, Cadasstral Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7883 and Street Nos. 63-66 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on towards the East by the 2nd Pathan Street, on or towards the west by the property of late V. Jayak Jatur and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the tenants of the Vendor.

Bombay, dated this 31st day of August, 1934.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.

Public Notices

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.
APPOINTMENT OF A READER IN DYEING AND PRINTING.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following post in the Department of Chemical Technology:—

Reader in Dyeing and Printing Rs. 400-30-550.

The initial salary will be within the above grade according to the qualifications of the selected candidate, but the University may pay a personal allowance up to a maximum of Rs. 150 per month to a candidate with special qualifications.

The Reader should possess a Postgraduate Degree by research of a recognized University and have had adequate experience in research, works practice and teaching. A sound knowledge of the theory of Colour Chemistry is also essential. The selected applicant will have to work under the direction of the Head of the Department and will be required to assist in the organisation of his sub-department.

Applications must be on the prescribed form, which can be obtained from the undersigned, and must be posted so as to reach him on or before the 24th September, 1934.

Canvassing, direct or indirect, will be a disqualification.

By order,
S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar,
Bombay, 30th August, 1934. 8850

AUCTION SALES

Messrs. VORA & Co.,

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CAR and FURNITURE

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW SUNDAY 2ND SEPTEMBER AT 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at CHOWPATY SEA FACE, NEAR VARNELL'S RESTAURANT Ground Floor OF BABULAL MANSON.

Baby Austin Motor Car Standard 2 and 5 Seater, "C" Quality Godrej Safe, Double Mirror, door Godrej Steel Cabinet, H. M. V. Gramophone, Paris make Harmonium and Modern Style—Teak Blackwood and Veneered Furniture, Etc.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

VORA AND CO.

SORABJEE

COWASJEE & Co

Auctioneers. 123, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY at Abdul Rehman S. reet on THURSDAY, the 27th September, 1934, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the premises under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Lalji Bharmal and Others, the present Trustees of the Cutchi Visa Oswal Dehrawasi Jain Pathshala and also the present Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagee Mr. Akbarali Sarafali Noble and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 25th day of August 1922.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of Perpetual Fazzandare land of which the heirs of Wishwanath Shamji are the Fazzandars together with the message and tenements standing thereon situate at Syed Abdoel Rehman Street (Machi Bazar) admeasuring about 61-7/9 Sq. Yds. bearing New Survey No. 1387 and Cadastral Survey No. 1331 and Municipal Ward C No. 68 and Street No. 410.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of Fazzandari land whereof the present Fazzandars are the heirs of Wishwanath Shamji together with a dwelling house standing thereon situate at Syed Abdoel Rehman Street (Machi Bazar) containing by admeasurement about 71 feet in breadth and about 65 feet in length and which said premises bear New Survey No. 1387 and Cadastral Survey No. 1331 and Municipal C Ward No. 69 and Street No. 412.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

8851

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & Co.,

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Sale on MONDAY, 3-9-34 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Rooms at 122, Apollo Street.

By order of Parties concerned:—Round glass show case, marble counter, coin cabinet, table-fans, safes, carpets, burners, wicks etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY SET WITH DIAMONDS, EMERALDS AND RUBIES.

Under instructions of Messrs. Marwanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for Raja Bahadur Sir Bansil Motilal Kt., and on account and at the risk of the deceased Rajkumar Sing Mookir of 152, Harrison Road Calcutta, Messrs. Crawford & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 17th September, 1934, at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) at the Pedhi of the said Raja Bahadur Sir Bansil Motilal Kt., at No. 211, 213, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, the under-mentioned jewellery:—

1. One Star set with small diamonds and a big pink diamond in the centre weighing about 24 ratas.

2. One star set with small diamonds and an emerald in the centre... weighing about 10 ratas.

3. One star set with small diamonds and a ruby in the centre weighing about 13 ratas.

The said jewellery can be seen at the aforesaid Pedhi at Kalbadevi Road between the hours of 5-0 p.m. and 6-0 p.m. (S.T.)

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of Messrs. Marwanji Kola & Co., Solicitors, at No. 145, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, or at the office of the undersigned, CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

Servility is for Cowards, Not for Men

—SO THUNDERED SHIVAJI

JAYDEVI CINETONE'S
Super Production

Shivaji The Great

Starring
Famous Radio Star
Miss INDIRA WADKAR
and
GOHAR Karnataka

Written by: Y. N. TIPNIS

Shortly Coming

AT
MAJESTIC CINEMA

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Yamagata Maru	3807	2nd Sept. 8 Sept.	
Ginjo Maru	9000	1st Sept. 11 Sept.	
Tokyo Maru	6972	15 Sept. 21 Sept.	
Akita Maru	3817	26 Sept. 2 Oct.	
Toyama Maru	7090	30 Sept. 12 Oct.	

Passenger steamers with excellent accommodation and services 420 Re. turn.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Hakusan Maru	10500	8 Sept.	Colombo
Hakusa Maru	10500	18 Sept.	Colombo

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Suwa Maru	10700	13 Sept.	Colombo
Fushimi Maru	11000	27 Sept.	Colombo

HONGKONG-SANFRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Taiyo Maru	14500	16 Sept.	Hongkong
Chichibu Maru	17500	3 Oct.	Hongkong

ROBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Heian Maru	11600	1 Oct.	Kobe
Hikawa Maru	11600	1 Oct.	Kobe

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CHARITY

PERFORMANCE

THE REGAL

On SUNDAY, 6th September, 1934 AT 10 A.M.

IN AID OF
WOMEN'S SWADESHI EXHIBITION

FINE ARTS and HANDICRAFTS.

Arranged by the
GUJARATI STREE SAHAKARI MANDAL

To be held in November, 1934 Tickets to be had at the Mandal's Co-operative Store, Servants of India Society's Building, Santhurst Road, Girgaum.

THE WONDER SHOW OF THE CENTURY!

Warner Bros. Producers of "42nd Street," "Gold Diggers" and "Foot-light Parade" bring you the picture of

10,000 WONDERS!
A gorgeous pageant of drama, song and spectacle!



"WONDER BAR"

with
10-FAVOURITE STARS—10
600-GORGEOUS GIRLS—600
5-POPULAR SONG HITS—5
SUMPTUOUS SPECTACLES

Daily 3 Shows: 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SUN. MOR. SHOW AT 10 A.M.

THE CARLTON

FOR THE 1ST TIME IN B'RAY

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW ONLY
Specially for our South India Patrons for the Gokul Ashtami festivities

At KOHINOOR

CINEMA DADAR.
SUDARSHAN TALKAPHONE (Kohapur)'s

First TAMIL Musical Talkie

KRISHNA

MURARI

Featuring
Master RAJAN, Miss SHAKUNTALA, Mr. SUNDERRAO
Director: R. CHHELEAPPA

To-day—the 1st Sept. (Only in morning) at 9 and 11 a.m.

To-morrow: the 2nd Sept. (Only in morning) at 9 and 11 a.m.

Would you fail to make best of this opportunity to hear Tamil music? *

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"EYE-SUN" Cures Cataract and Imperfect Sights absolutely. No need of operation. Success guaranteed. If not, price refunded. Price Rs. 2. HARRYASRAM, Panchpota, (Bengal).

Selections For To-day's Races

Belle Legend And Ballylinch A Likely Double

(BY "SENEX".)

The following are the selections for the First Day of the Poona Big Meetings to be held on Saturday, September 1:—

1st Race	HONEYSUCKLE 2
ABDUL MALIK 1	CARTOON 3
KARAM ALLAH 2	
NICKEL 3	
2nd Race	BALLYLINCH 1
FORMER 1	THRACIAN PRINCE 2
CHUNNI LAL 2	CAMILLE 3
CONNEMARA ROSE 3	
3rd Race	OOTMAN 1
BELLE LEGEND 1	LA FONTAINE 2
PHILLIP SIDNEY 2	PRIVATE SEAL 3
BISMARCK II 3	
4th Race	TOHUNGA 1
LEGION OF HONOUR 1	CASTLETON 2
MADHI 2	CRUSTY 3
SHOGAT AZIZ 3	
5th Race	FRANCOLIN 1
REDRESS 1	CAREY DENNIS 2
	SAFETY MATCH 3

Corporation Hall Or Bear Garden?

A TIMELY PROTEST

(By K. F. Nariman)

Of late there has been a deplorable tendency, noticeable in the Municipal Corporation, that deserves severe notice, to that a timely exposure of the same may lead to its discontinuation as early as possible. The Civic Temple, that is supposed normally to maintain a dignified and respectable atmosphere, consistent both with its old traditions and premier status and position, is often transformed into a brawling, shouting, bickering, confusing, petty gear-garden. Instead of a serious, sensible and gentlemanly debate, the Civic Hall at times rings with shrill, senseless almost vulgar shouts and hilarious loud laughter, and presents the spectacle of individuals engaged in personal quarrels. Instead of members engaged in sombre debates on important civic questions. Sometimes this "battle of the lungs" goes on for a whole sitting, wherein the only visible proceeding is the effort, on the part of a member, or group, to drown the voice of the others. To a visitor in the gallery it must be giving the impression of a disorderly scene in the corner of Teji-Mundi Bazaar or haggling section of a fish market.

SORRY EXHIBITION

None would object to occasional breach in the dull monotony of a lumbering debate by a timely repartee, a witty remark or refreshing innocent humour; some express on of applause or disapproval may also be legitimately permitted; some interruptions and mid-speech explanations and protests are also common features in an exciting and interesting debate. I must confess to such occasional lapses on my own part, but not the sort of a sorry exhibition of temper, accompanied with unseemly gesticulations, as was noticed on Thursday last nearly for an hour during the heated debate on the question of H. O. H. Fete Enquiry Committee. The attitude would have done credit either to a set of

clowns on the stage or acrobats performing gymnastic feats in a circus—with hands flying about in the empty air and fierce stares intended to terrify and cow down the opponents. This, in short, was the unseemly, undignified, most deplorable scene noticeable in the course of the said proceedings.

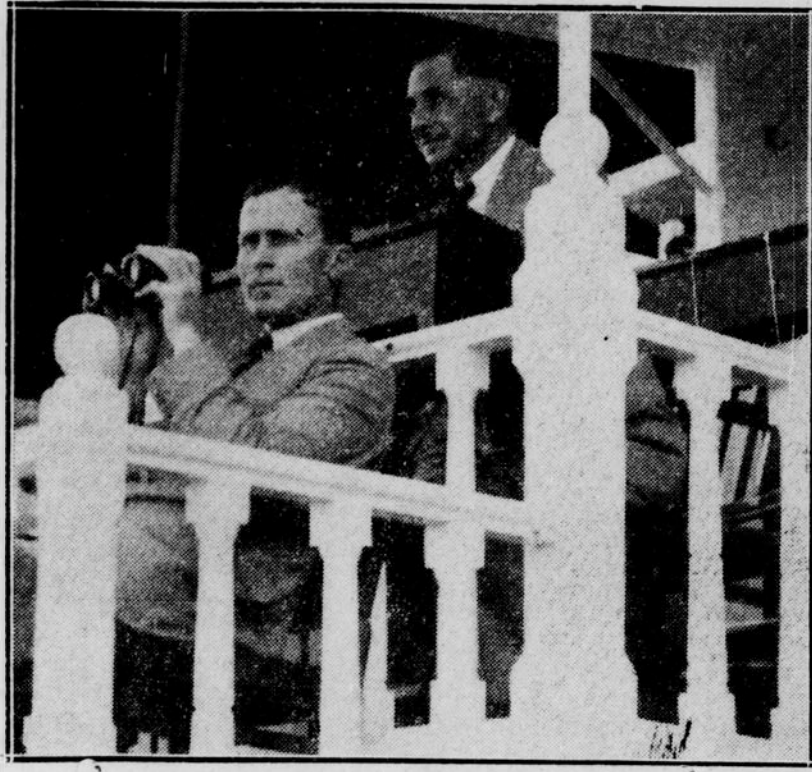
OFFENDING CIVIC DIGNITY

Such conduct on the part of inexperienced novices or 'young blood' might, perhaps, be excusable but when such pranks are indulged in by mature, almost grey-haired, normally sober and serious, 'elders' it is time there should be a public protest and pre-emptory demand to stop such 'scenes' in future. Civic dignity and reputation must be maintained even at the risk of incurring personal displeasure of friends and colleagues.

If "Knights of the Garter", according to their ancient traditions and practices, want to fight a duel to vindicate their personal honour or empty their individual spleen, surely the Civic Hall is neither the place, nor the Corporation debate the occasion for such recreation or vindication; if they desire, we can arrange a 'show' in a public theatre or any other public place for that purpose and thus possibly conferring a benefit on the depleted H. O. H. Fete funds.

The poor helpless Mayor knocks and knocks in vain his hammer on the table, till one day either the hammer or the table or both will break; this additional mayoral performance, at times, gives this noisy brawl a further appearance of an auction sale, as if the dignity, commonsense and prestige of the Corporation were being auctioned away.

DUTY OF SENIOR MEMBERS
To return to the subject rather seriously, all members will agree that the Corporation debate must be conducted with more decorum and less vulgarity. However, exciting the subject and provoking the situation the members,



Capt. B. H. Hopkins, Assistant Secretary of the W. I. T. C. who is retiring shortly.

particularly the senior ones, must realise their responsibility position and status and not lose their heads and become unbalanced so as to be completely driven off their feet. Honest differences of opinion need not be assailed with personal acrimonious insinuations and dubbed with sinister motives. One can be as emphatic, forcible and strong in urging his point without indulging in these objectionable features, which insure one's cause and are also detrimental to the traditions and dignity of this premier civic institution.

I hope these remarks will not be misunderstood and will be taken with the same good sporting spirit in which they are offered.

CROWDED MEETING AT MEERUT

Creed Of Congress Socialist Party Explained

MEERUT, Aug. 30. A crowded public meeting largely attended by students was held under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party, Meerut, at the Town Hall, Mr. Alghuraj presiding.

Prominent among those who were present were Mrs. Gauri Shanker and Messrs. R. S. Vidyarthi, Gulam Saddique, K. L. Prakash, and Krishna Chandra. Stirring speeches explaining the aims and objects and necessity of the Party were delivered by Messrs. Faridul Haque Ansari, Shankerlal of Delhi and Gauri Shanker of Meerut.

The meeting dispersed late in the night, amidst great enthusiasm.—United Press

SCUFFLE OVER TWELVE ANNAS

Four Men Sent To Jail

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Aug. 31. The trial of Atmaram Bala, Mahadu Ganpat, Ramchandra Bala and Sakharani Dagadu before Mr. M. A. Bhawe, the Sessions Judge of Thana, and a jury on charges of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and hurt at Malad concluded yesterday.

The prosecution story was that on March 17 last the first accused entered the house of one Gaffur to demand annas twelve for milk supplied which was overdue and dragged him out. Several persons, who ran to the rescue of Gaffur, were attacked by the other three accused, lying in ambush. As a result of the scuffle, one Raoji Kedari sustained serious injuries. He succumbed a few days after admission into the K. E. M. Hospital.

The accused, who were committed to the sessions by the Bandra City Magistrate, stated that they were falsely implicated out of enmity.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of "not guilty" of culpable homicide, not amounting to murder, but found the fourth accused guilty of causing grievous hurt. As the assessors, they found all the accused guilty of causing hurt. The first accused was also found guilty of house-trespass.

The Judge, agreeing with the jury, sentenced the first and fourth accused to two years' hard labour in the aggregate with a fine of Rs. 100 each, or in default three months' jail, and the second and third accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The third accused was ordered to be kept in a juvenile ward in prison.

GOVERNOR'S APOLOGIA

Raising Fees, Recommended By Reorganisation Committee

POONA ENGINEERING COLLEGE SOCIAL

In the course of his speech at the Annual Social Gathering of the College of Engineering, Poona, on Friday His Excellency the Governor said:

Ever since I came to Poona I have been anxious to visit some of the Colleges for which it is so famous as an educational centre, and I should have liked to pay a visit to your College before this, and to have seen you all at work. I have, however, found so many demands upon my time during this, my first year in Poona, that I have not yet been able to find an opportunity to visit you, and I am particularly glad, therefore, to have this chance of coming to your annual gathering.

HISTORY OF COLLEGE.
I am very interested indeed to hear what you say of the history of the College and of the various vicissitudes it has gone through since it was founded 80 years ago, and it is indeed a proud boast that you can claim as your offspring such flourishing institutions as the present College of Agriculture and the Royal Institute of Science of Bombay. This is an age of specialization, and I have no doubt that the separation of the original institution into three parts, each working in its own particular sphere, has opened out possibilities of a more intensively efficient development for each one.

RAISING OF FEES.
I am sorry that Government have been compelled to raise the fees of your institution, as pointed out in the Annual Report which we have heard read. This, however, was very strongly recommended to us by the Reorganization Committee, one of the members of which was a very distinguished Engineer. In view of our very difficult financial situation, it was hardly possible not to accept this recommendation of theirs, and the increase of fees has been brought in as an experimental measure from June last year. It is obviously too early to pronounce any opinion on the success of this experiment at present.

FORCED TO RETRENCH.

I hope you will not attach too much importance to the withdrawal of the two guaranteed Provincial appointments for successful candidates of this Presidency. This step has also been forced upon us by retrenchment, which has made it necessary to reduce our Engineering establishment very considerably, and in consequence has made it uncertain what our rate of recruitment will be in future.

In conclusion, I congratulate you on the proud position you have attained as the oldest Government College in Poona. I know that you regret as much as I do the manner in which this has been brought about, and that you would gladly have foregone the honour thrust upon you if it had been found possible to retain the Deccan College in existence. The progress and development which you have shown is striking indeed; I hope that it will continue in future, and I wish you every success, both personally and as members of the College.

Mr. V. M. Jadhav, Resident 1st Class Magistrate, Kuria, was entertained on 27-8-34 at Vinayak Bag, Kuria, before proceeding to Mudhol State to assume the Deanship of that State.



DEATH IN THE AFTERNOON!

Love was sweeter... life more intense... because each hard day of danger... each soft night of love... might be his last!

GEORGE RAFT

in the most tempestuous love story since 'Blood and Sand'

"The TRUMPET BLOWS"

with ADOLPHE MENJOU FRANCES DRAKE

Directed by Stephen Roberts

A Paramount Picture

LAST TEST MATCH Latest News By Air
PATHE 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday Morning 10 a.m.

AKALI DAL & ASSEMBLY

Candidates Pledge To Fight Communal Award

AMRITSAR, Aug. 30. Sardar Harbans Singh Brar, M.L.A., Sardar Dassundha Singh, Advocate of Ludhiana and Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh, Advocate, Senior Vice-President of the Ambala District Board who are candidates for the forthcoming Assembly elections on the Central Akali Dal Ticket, have signed the pledge of the Dal which runs as follows:—

"I, being a candidate for nomination by the Central Akali Dal for contesting the Eastern Punjab Sikh constituency in the next Legislative Assembly election, do hereby solemnly declare and affirm that I shall abide by the following terms:

(1) I, at present, am and shall remain against the Communal Award and consider it seriously detrimental to the Panthic and National interests and shall always try to the best of my abilities and power to have it cancelled and rendered ineffective.

(2) I consider the Central Akali Dal under the leadership of the veteran Panthic Jathedar Sardar Kharak Singh as the most representative and public-spirited body of the Panth and will always interpret its principles and abide by its instructions and will resign from membership if asked by the Central Akali Dal.

(3) I definitely promise that I will not contest the Assembly elections in case I am not nominated by the Central Akali Dal and will on the other hand use all my influence and resources for helping the candidates nominated by the Central Akali Dal.

The Sikh of Malwa will meet on September 6 for recommending one of the above mentioned candidate, and the election sub-committee of the Central Akali Dal will meet a day after when the final selection will be made.

It may be noted here that the Central Akali Dal has already nominated Sardar Gulab Singh, ex-Swarajist, M.L.A. to contest the Western Punjab Sikh seat in the Assembly.—United Press

THE EXCELSIOR TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.



EDW. G. ROBINSON TWO SECONDS

The Man of a thousand roles in his greatest screen portrayal

"KESARI" EDITOR SUED

Dr. Khare Alleges Defamation

NAGPUR, Aug. 31. Mr. Luxmi Narayan, First Class Magistrate framed under section 500, I.P.C., a charge of defamation against Mr. Karandikar the Editor of "Kesari" on a complaint filed by Dr. Khare of Nagpur.

The complaint was filed in respect of a news letter from the Central Provinces, appearing in the "Kesari" of November 10, 1933, which the complainant alleges to be defamatory.

The accused pleaded not guilty. The case adjourned, till September 3 next.—United Press.

Students Take Charge Of Harijan School

MEERUT, Aug. 31. The charge of the Harijan School which was started in Meerut College Hostel to impart education to the children of Harijan employees of Meerut College by the college students on the occasion of Mahatma Gandhi's memorable fast unto death with his blessings has been taken this year by the Students Khadi League.

Subscriptions are being realised in the college hostels. Students are contributing liberally.—United Press.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY

The annual meeting for congratulating the successful Christian students was held in the American Mission High School Hall, Byculla, when Mr. I. H. Taunton, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, presided.

The proceedings which opened with prayer were followed by a musical entertainment by the American Mission High School Girls and the Blind School children, Dadar.

After this, Mr. Badve, the Secretary of the Association read out the names of those who had come out successful in the University examinations of the year 1934.

The President, Mr. Malelu, said that Miss Kusum Devlalakar was the winner of Baba Pudmanji Scholarship this year. The Easter Mela Prizes were then distributed. Bishop Badley who was one of the chief speakers of the evening, exhorted the audience to lead a true Christian life.

IRAN DAY CELEBRATION

Under the auspices of the Ratheshwar Mandal the Iran Day Celebration Social will be held at the Sir Cowaji Jehangir Hall on Sunday (to-morrow) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Marzban N. Gandhi, Dr. Major Burjor R. Karanjia and Mr. Khusrav Vazirpur Behin who visited ancient Persia will address the meeting and touch upon the One Thousandth Anniversary Day of Firdusi Tusi—the immortal Poet of Persia. There will be special Persian and Gujarati songs with music. Mr. F. S. Talarkhan, Bar-at-law will preside.

Trichinopoly, Aug. 29.—A disastrous fire broke out at Tachankurichi village in Laligudi Taluk. 320 houses were burnt to ashes. The damage caused is estimated at Rs. 10,000.

SPECIAL PATETI ATTRACTION

THE EMPIRE

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

AN OUTSTANDINGLY GREAT ENTERTAINMENT, SUMPTUOUSLY MOUNTED, EXPERTLY DIRECTED FULL OF TUNEFUL SONGS AND SNAPPY DANCES

"Evergreen"

Starring THE SPARKLING—MAGNETIC JESSIE MATTHEWS

SONNIE HALE, BETTY BALFOUR

AND HUNDREDS OF GORGEOUS GIRLS

4 BIG SONG HITS 4

There is No Free List!

WELLINGTON

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW:
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.SPECIAL PATETI
FESTIVE COMEDYSydney Howard
Sydney Howard
Sydney Howardin his latest and screamingly
funniestBRITISH and DOMINIONS
super Comedy produced on a
lavish scale

"IT'S A COP"

"IT'S A COP"

"IT'S A COP"

The wool-gathering Sydney as
the most incompetent and also
buffoon member of the police
force!RIOTOUS INCIDENTS—RIB-
CRACKING LAUGHTER—UPROA-
ROUS FUN—MIRTH-PROVOK-
ING HILARITY.with the sensational and
wonderful

SKATING PERFORMANCES

Sydney Howard
Sydney Howard
Sydney HowardNow as a Chin Chin opium-eater
Chinaman—as blundering cook—a
good-for-nothing detective and a
simpleton hen-pecked husband in

"IT'S A COP"

"IT'S A COP"

The Merriest and the Funniest
Comedy in Bombay seen for a
very, very long time.Plans open Book Early—
Phone: 22666.Unanimously
Acknowledgedas record-breaking pro-
duction of the Indian
cinema world.....Unique attraction
Unprecedented reception.....
Surging crowds simply rush
on and on to the box office..

SEE and HEAR

E. BILLIMORIA

AND

Miss MADHURI

the loveliest pair of the
silver-screen inTO-DAY
Special
Show
At

10 a. m.

TOOFAN
MAIL

Running for the

SECOND WEEK
AT
WEST END
TALKIESMessage Of
Shri Krishna"DUTY REGARDLESS OF
CONSEQUENCES"

(By V. B. Krikker).

The Indian skies have witnessed the celebration of the birth anniversary of Shri Krishna for thousands of years now. There is no abatement in the religious fervour of the masses of Hindulism who observe this event with great religious devotion. Celebrations are held throughout the length and breadth of the country on this day which about five thousand years ago witnessed the birth of a person whose name has been handed down to posterity as that of the greatest exponent of the philosophy of life. We may pass over the vulgar forms of celebration of the anniversary to which the illiterate lend themselves on this occasion. The particular form which the rejoicings in connection with the day take, which is confined to the backward classes of the great Hindu community, need not mislead us into thinking that the life-purpose of the great poet-philosopher is lost upon the people. The mass-mind is always eager to seize upon occasions when it could indulge itself in an abandonment of riot. It would lose all interest in life otherwise. Life would be too prosaic without such enlivening occasions.

A LAND-MARK

The deeper currents of Hindu thought hail this day as a landmark in the history of Aryan civilisation. By the time Shri Krishna's powerful personality could dominate the politics of the day, there had crept into the simple and unsophisticated life of the people, the ruling classes particularly the poison of imperialism. One of the leading ruling families of the day, the Kauravas, were so steeped in imperialism that they sought to spread their sway far and wide and bring under their domination all the ruling chiefs of the country. To their own cousins, the Pandavas, they denied their legitimate rights. They sought to extirpate them as a clog in the course of their imperialistic progress. And here steps in the great statesman and hero, Shri Krishna. He showed the path of duty to the sons of Pandu. Arjun was full of misgiving. His feelings revolted at the prospect of the slaughter of his own kith and kin that a war to the hilt against the Kauravas would entail. He had all but left the battlefield. Shri Krishna holds him rooted to the post of duty. This is the occasion for propounding the philosophy of the Gita—the Song Celestial. Shri Krishna's contribution to the cause of justice and progress is summed up in this epitome. Shri Krishna is remembered more to this day for his "Gita" than for anything else. He clearly pointed the path of duty and, through his favourite disciple, Arjun, to mankind in general when doubts assailed the power of judgment. In the conflict between right and wrong, it happens that a man's power of discernment fails him. He shares the experience of Arjun on the field of battle. "Do your duty irrespective of consequences" says Shri Krishna to the remorse stricken Pandu hero. "Care not for the fruit of your labours, whatever that may be." India stepped into the field against the might of an Empire with much the same inspiration behind it. Shri Krishna told Arjun it was his erroneous notion that he

would be instrumental in killing so many of his kinsmen ranged against him on the field of battle. He cured him of that notion. The soul, he said is imperishable. Nobody kills, nobody is killed. It is an immutable and an inexorable law of nature that destruction follows creation. It was not in his hands to change that law. Arjun fought his own cousins and preceptor like Dronacharya, Bhishma for Arjun believed that he was an instrument in the hands of an inscrutable Providence and that all that happened was according to the strict which governed the Scheme of Universe.

Shri Krishna's memory is a living faith with millions of Hindus to-day because he is looked upon as the friend of the lowly and down-trodden; the upholder of right against wrong. A friend of the poor Shri Krishna befriended the sons of Pandus who had been stripped of all their worldly belongings. Shri Krishna if he had chosen, could have espoused the cause of the Kauravas and enriched himself at the cost of disinherited and dispossessed Pandus. A treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with the vested interests at Hastinapur would have helped him to extend his own island principally of Dwarka. He was above personal gain, personal aggrandisement. He lived for establishing right against might, to replace the era of darkness by the era of light. That was Shri Krishna all over. Every line of the Bhagwad-Gita breathes his personality as it dominated the course of events that finally led to the catastrophe of Kurukshetra and manifested itself again when the constructive side of settled times had to be pushed forward. That is Shri Krishna of the Gita who is held in unparalleled love and devotion by millions of Hindustan.

The rationalist view-point reconciles itself to this kind of hero worship. Hero-worship, shorn of the supernatural accretions which in the passage of time gather round the object of worship, investing it with the halo of divinity, is not taboo in the rationalist's philosophy. Shri Krishna, to a rationalist is a man who towered head and shoulders above his fellow-beings, by reason of his personal attributes which verged on to the divine. Gandhiji stands by himself alone in a country of teeming millions. The world beyond India has yet to produce a being who may be said to be a near approach to Gandhiji. Shri Krishna stood by himself alone in his day. Indian history abounds in men great men in their own way and time—philosophers, warriors, statesmen, law-givers and even patriots, who have left their impress upon the sands of time. But Shri Krishna towers over them all and his Krishnahood lies in that.

Of royal descent young Shri Krishna chose for his associates the sons of goatherds and cowherds. His symbolic friendship with the children of the humble and lowly peasants is inspiring to the modern political thinker inasmuch as it shows how Shri Krishna sought to extinguish the man-made differences between the classes. It was a deliberate attempt on his part to bring about a fusion between the class represented by himself and the humble poor.

events were productive of gruelling contests, the winners being fully extended. Mesdames Hawes and Whistler sprang a surprise in eliminating Misses Dubash and Dinshaw. There was little to choose between the four players but towards the end Miss Dubash became the target of barrage of powerful drives, but was visibly handicapped by her injured foot. Mesdames Helps and Hanson notched the opening set but Misses Dinshaws made splendid recovery to lead at 4-1, in the following set. Thereafter, however the former pair rallied strongly to clinch the set at 7-5.

RESULTS.

MEN'S SINGLE (Semi-Finals):
—B. T. Blake beat J. Dyall 6-3, 6-2.

R. C. Daryanani beat J. N. Dhamija 7-5, 6-2.

LADIES' DOUBLES (Semi-Finals):
—Mesdames Hawes and Whis-

"RAINBOW" DEFEATS
"YANKEE" IN TRIALSMember Of "Endeavour's"
Crew Injured

NEWPORT (Rhode Island),

August 30.
"Rainbow" defeated "Yankee" by 2 minutes 21 seconds in the third race of the final series of the America Cup trials over a 30 miles triangular course. "Rainbow" led by 2 minutes 11 seconds at 10 miles and 1 minute, 58 seconds at 20 miles.

Ralph Frost, a member of "Endeavour's" crew was struck on the head by swinging boom when "Endeavour" ran an informal race with "Vanitie" and "Weetamoe". He was removed to hospital with slight concussion but his condition is not serious.—Reuter.

AMERICA PRAISES
"ENDEAVOUR"

BRISTOL (Rhode Island),

(By Mail).
The sole topic of conversation throughout Newport and Bristol is Endeavour's chances in the America's Cup races, the first of which takes place on September 15.

Mr. Harold Vanderbilt, skipper of the Rainbow—built to defend the cup—and nearly all the other American yachting authorities are still marvelling over the beauty of the British craft since the ocean-going yachting rig was removed and the great steel mast was installed.
Experts admit that Mr. Sopwith has produced a splendid challenger.

WORLD'S
FEATHERWEIGHT
CHAMPIONSHIP

Mexican Gains Decision
Over Italo-American

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NEW YORK, August 31.
"Baby" Arizmendi (Mexico) decisively defeated the Italian-American Mike Belloise on points in a contest for the World's Featherweight Championship.

VOCE IN ROLE
OF BATSMAN

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.
The following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches which began yesterday:—
Hants 242 for 7 (Mead 57 not out) vs. Worcester.

Derby 181 (Marlow 4 for 50), and 123 for 2 (Skinner 50 not out) vs. Leicester 189 (Armstrong 56).
Notts 219 (Voce 55; Sims 5 for 57). Middlesex 221 for 7 (Hearne 50; Simms 50).

Yorkshire 263 (J. Cornford 6 for 57). Sussex 289 (J. Parks 53; Tate 77; Smalles 5 for 57; Verity 4 for 98).
Glamorgan 173 and 107 for 3 Surrey 220 (Gregory 56; Clay 7 for 95).

LEAGUE FOOTBALL

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.
The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

Third Division (Southern Section).
Queen's Park Rangers 3. Crystal Palace 3.
Clapton Orient 0, Coventry 1.
Third Division (Northern Section).
Carlisle 2, Accrington 0.

Diphtheria In Kalyan

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, August 31.
Four persons in a Hindu family at Kalyan died within a week of diphtheria.

It appears that Harbhau Agashe, Superintendent in the Accountant General Office, Bombay, returned to Kalyan some time back, after paying a visit to his brother Dr. Agashe, who died of diphtheria, at Dharwar. Harbhau also died of the infection shortly after return. Two days later, his wife died and again after two days, his mother died. All of them, it is believed, had caught the infection.
A fatal case of plague was reported yesterday at Kalvan.

tie beat Misses Dubash and M. H. Dinshaw 7-5, 4-6, 6-4.

Mesdames Helps and Hanson beat Misses P. G. and M. G. Dinshaw 7-5, 7-5.

MEN'S DOUBLES (Semi-Finals):
—R. S. Hiranandani and D. W. Bhojwani beat J. Dyall and H. Hannah 6-0, 6-2.

J. S. Dinshaw and D. M. Dastur beat W. Abbott and Ubertol 6-3, 7-5.—A. P.

EMPEROR for a YEAR

A poor Brahmin sat on the Imperial Throne!!

BUT HE SET THINGS RIGHT!!

all except ONE.....

See a Gripping tale of Court intrigue

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1 Chandrasena,
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SAROJ MOVIE-TONE'S MIGHTY ROMANCE OF LOVE AND SACRIFICE

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Starts from To-day

Featuring:

ASHRAF KHAN, SARDAR AKHTAR, ABDUL REHMAN
KABULI, JANI BABU, ZEBUNISSA, etc.

at GLOBE TALKIES Sandhurst Road.

TIME: 2-45, 5-30, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

MANGROL AND
COW-SLAUGHTER

as Sheikh Sahib Rescinded Order

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Aug. 30.
During the minority of Shree Surendrasinhji, the present Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan, the Agency authorities have decided to set up very soon a Council of Regency at Wadhwan. It will consist of 3 members, K. S. Banesinhji, K. S. Oravsinhji and Mr. Harilal Raval, Deputy Political Agent, with the Regent Rani Saheb as President.

PORBANDER'S NEW DEWAN
The latest Porbander State Gazette announces the appointment of Mr. Tribhuvandas Jagjivandas Raja as Dewan in place of Sjt. Pratapsinhji Ramsinhji Jadia, who, being on sick leave

for the last 18 months, has been appointed as chief adviser to Rana Saheb with the same pay.
Under instructions from Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, Congressmen all over Kathiawar are busy enrolling members. The local Congressmen have begun the work of enrolment in right earnest.

COW-SLAUGHTER PROHIBITED?

The latest news from Mangrol runs to the effect that Mangrol Sheikh Saheb read out the draft of the order banning cow-slaughter to the State Mahajan, whereupon the Mangrol Mahajan even wired to the local Mahajan to the same effect. It is reported that the various Hindu Rulers of the province brought indirect pressure on the Sheikh Saheb to rescind the order. The news of breaking of the fast unto death of Pandit Ramchandraj has given great satisfaction to the Hindu public of

the province. The Mangrol day observance at Porbander, Botad, Ranpur, Palitana, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Wadhwan, Bombay, Jheria and other places fully demonstrated to the Sheikh Saheb, the great co-operation the Mangrol Mahajan had in this agitation. Even the Agency authorities have received a number of telegrams from various Mahajans and other bodies seeking their interference.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

Since Dr. Pranjiwan Mehta took charge of his new job as C. M. O., Jamnagar State, the work of giving medical relief to the public is being perfected from day to day. The installation of Sanatorium and Radiological Institute at a cost of Rs. 6 lakhs was recently followed by the opening of a Maternity Home and a Nursing Home with the foundation stone-laying ceremony for 14 cottages to accommodate families of the patients.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day
Hindu: Shravan Vadi 8.19.30
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Awwal 21.1353
Parsi: Aspadad 20.1363
Sunrise: 6h. 23m.
Sunset: 6h. 55m.
High Water: 5.28 16.38
Low Water: 11.21 23.28
Bombay Rugby Tournament: Sherwood Foresters v. K. O. Y. L. L. Coopers, 5.30 p.m.
Gokul Ashritani: Public Holiday.
Banks closed.
S. S. Naldera with mails for London sails at 1 p.m.
Y.M.C.A. (Student Branch): Public lecture on "The Employment Problem" by Dr. Clifford Manshardt, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, 6.30 p.m.
MONDAY, Sept. 3
Bombay Medical Council Meeting, ground floor, Secretariat, 12 noon.
SWADESHI MARKET
The Swadeshi Market at Kaitadevi Road, Bombay will remain closed to-day (Saturday) on account of the Jambhantani Hindu holiday.

DADAR SANGEET MANDAL
Under the auspices of the above Mandal, a concert by Bai Vatsala Bai Parvatkar will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9.30 p.m. in C. K. P. Hall, Dadar.
CHRISTA PREMA SEVA SANGHA
(Opposite Agriculture College)
A lecture will be delivered to-day (Saturday) by Rev. C. N. Palmer on "Canada and Its People" at 6 p.m.
MATUNGA (MONTESORI) BAL MANDIR
The opening ceremony of the above Bal Mandir will be performed to-day (Saturday) at Nappo Hall, Matunga, G. I. P. Railway, at 6 a.m. (S. T.) by Seth Nanji Ladha.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDHYALAYA
The 14th fortnightly music demonstration of Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in the Sanstha Hall, Gokul Ashritani, Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay.

DIVINE SERVICE
Under the auspices of the Brahmapasak Mandal (Theistic Association) Prof. R. Pratapgiri M.A. will conduct the weekly Divine Service at the King George High School, New Dadar, Bombay North, to-morrow (Sunday) at 4.30 p.m.

CUTCHI STUDENTS' UNION
The special meeting of the Cutchi Students Union will be held to-day (Saturday) at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at Shree Cutchi Dasa Oswal Kumar Sangh's Office, Kanji Parbat's House, Kharak Bazar, Mandvi, to give a hearty send-off to Professor J. J. Anjaria who is proceeding to the continent for higher education.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Two Seconds". Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
REGAL—"Manhattan Melodrama". Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
ROXY—"Bottoms Up". Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Hips, Hips, Hooray". Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.
CARLTON—"Wonder Bar". Daily at 4.30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Trumpet Blows". Daily at 4.30, 6.30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show, at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"It's a Cop". Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4.30 p.m.
WEST END—"Tolson Mail". Time as usual. To-day special show at 10.0 a.m.
GLOBE—"Ajameel". Daily at 3.45, 5.50 and 10.45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Ruplekha". Daily at 5.30, 8 and 10.30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Sonki-Chidia" or "Vis-mi-Sadi". Daily at 5.30, 8 and 10.30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Dukhtar-E-Hind" or "Bharati Bala". Daily at 5.30 and 10.30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.
PALACE—"Queen Christina". Daily at 4.30 and 10 p.m. Morning show to-day and to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.
EDWARD—"King Kong". Daily at 4.30 and 10 p.m. Morning show, to-day and to-morrow at 10 a.m.
MAJESTIC—"Devaki" or "Krishna Janma". Time as usual.
EMPIRE—"Evergreen". Daily at 4.30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER TALKIE—"Vaman Avatar". Daily at 3.50, 8 and 10.45 p.m.

HINDI SCHOOL, MATUNGA
A new Hindi class for beginners will be started to-day (Saturday). Classes will be held twice a week between 8.30 and 9.30 p.m. Enrolment will be made daily at Nappo Hall upto that date.

YOUNG NATIONALISTS' LEAGUE
The first quarterly general meeting of the members of the Young Nationalists League will be held to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. at Miss Banu Bai Wagle's residence, New Bhatwadi near Opera House.

BIHAR RELIEF COMMITTEE
A meeting of the Organisers of the Earthquake Relief Fund Committee, will be held to-day (Saturday) at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House, Bombay North, to-morrow (Sunday) at 4.30 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS DELAYED
S. S. Comorin with the English Mails from London of the 23rd August has been delayed, owing to the Suez Canal being blocked. The "Comorin" is now expected to leave Aden at 8 p.m. on Sunday the 2nd September which should make her due at Bombay about 2 a.m. on Friday the 7th proximo.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10.30 a.m. Indian Programme of Light Music. 11.30 a.m. A Request Programme. 1 p.m. Close down. 5 p.m. Time Signal. 6.30 p.m. The Midland Studio Orchestra. 7 p.m. Children's Hour. 7.30 p.m. Stories in Marathi. 7.45 p.m. Interval. 7.50 p.m. Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory. 8.40 p.m. Weather and other news. 9 p.m. Time Signal. General News in Hindi. 9.30 p.m. Light Music. 11 p.m. Close down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7.15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin. 7.30 p.m. The Belfast Wireless Orchestra, conductor, E. Goldrey Brown. 8.00 p.m. The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell, from a Birmingham studio. 8.30 p.m. The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall. 9.00 p.m. The Royal Automobile Club International Tourist Trophy Motor Race over the Ards Circuit, near Belfast. A running commentary. 9.45 p.m. Dance music. 10.30 p.m. News Bulletin. 10.45 p.m. Interlude of gramophone records. 11.00 p.m. A sports talk.

"SREE DURGAPUJA"
A meeting of the Bengalee residents of Bombay will be held at the residence of Mr. S. C. Banerjee, Sleeter Road, Bombay, to-day (Saturday) at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.) to consider the feasibility of celebrating "Sree Durgapuja" this year.

PUBLIC LECTURE
To-day (Saturday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.) in the Arya Samaj Hall, Girgaum Back Road on the occasion of Shri Krishna Astami festival. Pt. Ramchandra Sharma will deliver a public lecture on "Shri Krishna and his teachings for Hindus."

DISCOURSE ON BHAKTI YOGA
Under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban South Indian Society, Khar, there will be a discourse in Tamil on "Bhakti Yoga" by Sri Krishna Sastri of Ghelassawmy Math Benares, to-day (Saturday) at 9 a.m. in the Society's premises on 15th Road, Khar.

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED
The Manager of the Mercantile Bank of India Ltd. writes: The Board of Directors have declared an Interim Dividend for the half-year ending June 1934 at the rate of 12 per cent per annum.

SHRI KRISHNA JAYANTI
Under the auspices of Shri Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala a public meeting will be held at Brahman Nivas to-day (Saturday) at 9 a.m. when Shri Krishna Jayanti Mohotsava will be observed.
Mr. Vishwanath Prabhuram Vaidya will preside.

SOCIAL GATHERING
A social gathering will be held at the Panday Girls' School, Gilder Lane, Tardeo, to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) by the organisers of Khan Bahadur Manoharji Gajwani Marriage, C.I.E. Colony Welfare Mandal.

BHAGWADGITA PATHSALA
Shriman Shastri Purushottam Narhari Godse will deliver a discourse on "Shri Krishnavat" to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (B. T.) in celebration of Shri Krishna Janmashanti festival to be held on behalf of the above institution in the new Bhatia Mahajanwadi at Picket Road, Bombay.

JANMASHANTHI AT KHAR
Under the auspices of the Arya Education Society's English School, Khar, Krishna Jayanti will be celebrated to-day (Saturday) and the first annual prize distribution to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Laxminagar Pavilion, Khar. Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside and give away the prizes.

ALL-INDIA MEMOR CONFERENCE
Under the auspices of the above Committee a public meeting of the Memos will be held under the presidency of Mr. Abdul Karim Ismail Lakhani (Advocate) to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (B. T.) in the Jamatkhana of the Khandwani Jamat at Gowli Mohalla near Mahomed Road. Among the speakers will be Messrs. Habib Shakoor, Haji Noormahomed Ahmed and Mohamed Ayyoob Bangalore walls.

JANMASHANTHI CELEBRATION
The Harijans will celebrate Krishna Jayanti at Dadar Main Road Municipal Chawls to-day (Saturday) at 8 p.m., when a programme of music and physical feats is arranged. Messrs. Jinhadhai Joshi, Goudbhai Bhat, Ramkrishna Mehta and Sundaradas Morari will speak on the occasion.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION
There will be no meeting of the Corporation on Monday, September 3 nor any further meeting till the 17th September 1934, unless again otherwise notified.

The September Monthly Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Monday, the 17th September 1934, at 3 p.m. (B. T.).

VISISTADHVAITA SIDDHANTA SABHA
Under the auspices of the above Sabha, Sri Krishna Jayanti will be celebrated between 9.30 and 10.30 p.m. to-day (Saturday) at 11 Kachranpattu Building, near King's Circle, Matunga. Bhagavatha Kalakshepam on Sri Krishna's Birth will be conducted within the time.

SATTA KHEL EVIL
Under the auspices of the Gandhi Seva Mandal, Dadar, Gokul, a public meeting will be held at the Cement Chawls, Naigao, Dadar, to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. to protest against the Satta Khel rampant in the city and to adopt preventive measures, when Seth Jannadas Dwarakdas will preside.
Advocate Pradhan and Messrs. Je-hangir Irani, Dighe, Y. G. Patil, B. N. Taralkar and others will address the meeting.



Dr. E. G. WAD, M.D., has been elected Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Bombay. Dr. Wad worked for several years at the J. J. Hospital, the Grant Medical College and the National Medical College.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains	Arrivals	H.M.
Madras Mail	6.00	
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6.15	
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7.50	
Calcutta Mail via Cheokhi	9.00	
Madras Express	10.15	
Deccan Queen	10.25	
Poona Mail	11.40	
Punjab Mail	13.15	
Nagpur Express	14.40	
Poona East Passenger	16.00	
Poona Express	19.00	
Allahabad Express	20.45	
Departures		
Allahabad Express	7.15	
Poona Express	8.00	
Poona East Passenger	12.00	
Madras Express	13.45	
Poona Mail	15.30	
Punjab Mail	16.05	

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express & Passenger trains	Arrivals at Bombay Central	H.M.
Ne 8 Up Passenger	5.35	
No. 29 Up Delhi Express	6.00	
No. 11 Down Passenger	6.45	
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7.50	
No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	8.55	
No. 12 Up Passenger	14.50	
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19.05	
No. 6 Up Passenger	20.55	
Departures from Bombay Central		
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8.45	
No. 9 Down Passenger	8.55	
No. 2 Up Kathiawar Mail	13.35	
No. 1 Down Kathiawar Mail	20.25	
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21.15	
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21.30	
No. 19 Down Delhi Express	22.10	
No. 7 Down Passenger	22.15	

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

"On Saturday only for Passen."
Dera going to Europe 9.05
15.15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur 17.30
Calcutta Mail via Cheokhi 21.15
Nagpur Express 21.30
Madras Mail 22.00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express 23.00

A. I. WOMEN'S CONFERENCE
Miss Panna Daphary writes: It has been decided that the Bombay Women's Committee on Educational and Social Reform, which hitherto consisted of members representing different associations enlarged, by throwing open the membership to all ladies desirous of becoming members. The membership fee will be Rs. 3 per annum. Such members will have the right to elect delegates to the All-India Women's Conference. All ladies interested in social and educational reforms are requested to join.

PUBLIC MEETING
Under the auspices of the Rathastar Mandal there will be a public gathering at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in memory of the Dead Ones when Erad Hornusji Dinshaw Unwalla will speak in Gujarati on the "Gethas of Zoroaster" and Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will speak on "Our Denational Ones and the Planes called Heaven and Hell".
The subject will be explained with the help of the Charts. There will be special songs and music from the All-India Gandia Girls' School. Dr. Erach J. S. Taraporewalla will preside.

BHOR STATE COUNCIL
Director, Indian States' Bulletin, writes: With reference to the recent report in the press the Dewan Sahab of Bhil State writes:—
The report of boycott is unfounded. Council session began on the appointed day (27th instant) at the scheduled time (8 a.m.) and is still in sitting (30th instant 10 a.m.). All the non-official members except two are present. The two non-officials from the mofussil are absent for private reasons only and they have sent letters to the President of the Council to that effect.

TELANG ANNIVERSARY
Under the auspices of the Saraswat Brahman Samaj, the Goud Saraswat Brahman Mitra Mandal, the Kanara Saraswat Association, the New Saraswat Union, the Saraswat Brahman Sava Sangh, Dadar, the Saraswat Hitwardhak Mandal, the Anniversary of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Kashinath Trimbak Telang will be celebrated to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the Saraswat Brahman Samaj Hall, 261, Charni Road, Girgaum, when Prof. V. N. Naik will address the gathering. Mr. S. S. Patkar will preside.

CHARGE OF BIGAMY

Accused Committed To Stand Trial In Sessions Court

Nadirshaw Framji Engineer alias Burjorji Framji Sultan aged 33 years, was committed to stand trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, on a charge of Bigamy under Section 495 I.P.C.

The prosecution alleged that the accused first married one Aimai Fakirji Supariwalla in 1921. On April 18, 1929, he married another girl, Shera Nadirshah Cama, while his first wife was still living.

AN OBITUARY NOTICE

Sometime in September 1931, Shera Nadirshah Cama, the second wife, who is the complainant in this case was shown by the accused, and obituary notice in one of the local papers touching the death of one Aimai Burjorji Engineer.

Enquiries were then instituted by the relatives of the complainant and it was found that accused had a wife living at the time of his second marriage.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE

The clerk of the Registrar of Parsi Marriages produced a marriage certificate, in which the contracting parties were Burjorji Framji Sultan and Fakirji Framji Supariwalla, the father of the first wife of the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that at the time of the second marriage, the fact of the accused having a wife already who was still living was not revealed to the complainant or her relatives.

The second marriage took place in the Limbwalla's Chawl in 1929. For the last one year the second wife had been living separately.

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, committed the accused to the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court to take his trial for an offence under sec 495 I.P.C. in that, he at Bombay having a wife Aimai Fakirji Supariwalla living, married Shera Nadirshah Cama and such marriage being void by reason of its taking place during the life time of Aimai Fakirji Supariwalla and the fact of such marriage having been not made known to Shera Nadirshah Cama.

The accused was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 1,000, with a surety in a like sum, Rs. 300 in cash to be deposited in Court.

SANJ VARTAMAN

ANNUAL

The "Sanj Vartaman" Annual which heralds the advent of the Farzi New Year festival, for Yezdezi 1394, is as usual packed with articles from well-known writers, both in English and Gujarati.

Its illustrations are a special feature of the Annual. Major D. Graham Pole, writing on "India's New Constitution" says that the great motto of India should be: "Unity is Strength." Prof. L. F. Rushbrook Williams in his article on "Democracy" says: "Dictatorship and constitutional governments have this in common: They want to assure to the average man those things, moral and material which make his life worth living, and make him a worthy citizen of the State to which he belongs." Aga Pour-Dawood dwells on protection of useful animals among the ancient Iranians. Miss Tehmina C. Keralawalla, M.A., A.C.C.S., writing on a "Peep into the Past for the Present" discusses the "woman's question" and says "If we ladies turn our attention to what Zoroastrian women did in ancient Iran, we will have much to learn by it."

The following articles, too, are worthy of note: Dr. Erach J. S. Taraporewalla on "Iranian Studies in India," J. M. Desai on "Origin of Religion," Miss Navabai D. Contractor, B.A., J.P., on "My Impressions of Education in Europe," P. P. Balsara on "Japan's Bid for Supremacy in the East," Miss P. N. Nariman on "Universal Brotherhood," and A. V. Pandit on "Indian Music." "The Life of Firdausi" written by Mr. F. C. Datar, M.A., LL.B. will be read with special interest at present in view of the movement to celebrate the 1000th anniversary of that great Persian poet.

The Gujarati section of the number is also chockful of interesting articles, over which several hours can well be spent with edification and amusement.

Needless to add, the Gujarati reading public will welcome heartily this sumptuous number of the season.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

B. B. & C. I. Suburban Traffic

The reduction of second class bogies on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Suburban Service has caused a great deal of inconvenience. Every morning and evening businessmen and others travelling from the various stations and themselves huddled into compartments which are crammed with passengers beyond the limit. The railway authorities have resorted to the curtailment as a measure of retrenchment of economy. But if they were to add on two or three compartments during the hours when people come to work and return to their houses, there will be general satisfaction.

Those using the trains between 6 p.m. and 7 p.m. also complain that the lights are not switched on in time. This, perhaps, is due to the carelessness of the man in charge, which can easily be rectified.

Police Station For Malabar Hill

The Malabar Hill, Nepean Sea Road and Walkeshwar localities are at present in the jurisdiction of Gamdevi Police Station and in case of any incident such as motor accident, murder, theft or robbery, one has to wait till information is sent to the Gamdevi Police Station and some officers with police constables arrive on the scene. Sometimes it takes more than an hour for the police to go to the scene of the incident. In the last few years many innovations have been made in the Bombay City Police, but nothing has been done to provide the aforesaid localities with a police station or a sub-police station. As vehicular traffic at Cumballa Hill, Malabar Hill, Warden Road, Nepean Sea Road and Walkeshwar Road has increased immensely in recent years and rash driving and crimes such as burglary, theft and even murder are not infrequent, it is time the Government provided a station or sub-police station, for this locality.

Alleged Conspiracy To Defraud Merchants

FIVE PERSONS ARRESTED

The Bombay C.I.D. have arrested an Anglo-Indian named King and four others in connection with a conspiracy to defraud well-known merchants.

The 'modus operandi' of the accused was, it is alleged, to meet at different railway-stations, merchants and businessmen coming to Bombay, and offering them agencies of oil and other merchandise. They were taken to a certain

place where they were introduced to the "manager" who would afterwards talk with the "Proprietor" and induce them to give them the "agencies".

They were then tempted to gamble after which, it is alleged, they were relieved of all they carried in their pockets.

Two of the accused are from U.P., and the police hope to arrest the remainder of the gang.

BOMBAY'S NEW DY. SHERIFF

Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, Bar-at-Law, has been appointed Deputy Sheriff as a successor to Mr. Ardeshir Phirozshah Mehta who is due to retire in October next.

POICE HUNT FOR ABSCONDING CASHIER

The Bombay City Police are on the hot track of a cashier who has absconded with Rs. 43,000 from the firm of a Marwari. It appears, Ghansamal Shaviram, was employed as a cashier by Pitambar Chatrubhai, a firm, doing business in banking. Ghansamal was not seen in the 'pedhi' from the 14th June and his employer audited the account books and found defalcation of Rs. 43,000. The absconding cashier is from Deogarh but his present whereabouts are unknown.

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m. DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.

GRAND HOLIDAY SPECIAL!

JUST A BASHFUL COUNTRY GIRL... DOWN TO HER LAST FUR COAT... when who should come along but



WHEELER and WOOLSEY

BERT and ROBERT (the raskeels) rising to new heights of hoocy while the gooly nation cheers...

"HIPS HIPS HOCORAY"

A song-drenched drama of beauty for sale at cut prices.

with RUTH ETTING • THELMA TORD • DOROTHY LEE

Crazy Comics to Split Sides and Tickle Ribs... Melodic Hit Songs with Tuneful Rhythms, to set The who's of Bombay a-humming!

3 SONG HITS

Free List Entirely Suspended during the whole week.

THE REGAL

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m. DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Two men loved her... a gambler and a District Attorney...and she loved both!

The season's greatest cast in the season's most dramatic romance!

CLARK GABLE
WILLIAM POWELL
MYRNA LOY

Produced by DAVID O. SELZNICK
Directed by W. S. VAN DYKE
A COSMOPOLITAN Production
A METRO-GOLDWYN PICTURE

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parli Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1934

INDIAN PUBLIC DEBT

It was an unusual and refreshing gesture on the part of the Council of State that it admitted discussion the other day on a motion by the Hon. Mr. Hussein Imam, recommending the appointment of a committee of experts and members of the Legislature to enquire into and report upon the so-called national debt of this country and the burden of the foreign obligations and to suggest ways and means of reducing them. Mr. Imam's reasons for such an enquiry comprised not merely the necessity of a "Compte Rendu," a statement of account prepared and submitted on the eve of a change of partners in a firm, but also a far-sighted vision of constructive statesmanship, which is all the more surprising as it comes from the more or less effete "elder statesmen" of India. The impending change in the constitution of India seems to mark a turning-point in our history, when it would be but right and fitting that this unfortunate accumulation of debts and other obligations be reviewed critically and impartially by the representatives of the people of India and of Britain. But we wish we could share the implied optimism of the Hon. Mr. Imam in believing that the constitutional changes now impending are going to be anything more than an eyewash or that there is any real desire, pace Lord Willingdon's recent assurances, on the part of Britishers to consider such a proposition. A glance at the figures of the Indian debt, and the rise in its volume and variety in the last few years, would convince any impartial student that the burden is far in excess of the ability of this country to support. The balance of exports over imports, to which Mr. Imam has referred, is imposing, but illusory. It is simply the pumping mechanism by which India is sucked dry of her material resources, and not a real means of discharging a just obligation. But even if we do not probe into the real nature of India's export surplus, the melancholy fact to-day is that even that surplus, such as it was, has been rapidly dwindling. In the last three years, at any rate, India has been "paying her way (sic)" by exports of gold, her own capital on which her people have through the ages past been accustomed to fall back in the hour of their need. While the ordinary exports lasted and showed a surplus, the official apologist of our bureaucracy could make a parade of those figures to mislead an ignorant mass into the belief that India was prosperous. What mattered it to them that that prosperity (?) was purchased at the cost of starvation of mind and body of countless millions of her people? To-day, however, even that excuse has not been left to the official apologist for the squandering of our resources, when gold has been exported in three years equal to perhaps ten years' previous surplus of Indian exports over imports, and over even her Government's other foreign obligations. And still Lord Willingdon has the hardihood to assure his tame Legislature that India is on the road to recovery!

Misleading Distinction

The attitude of the official world on this crucial question was revealed by Sir James Grigg, who could not, of course, deny the evidence of figures, nor challenge the fact that the debt of India had been growing in the last decade at an alarming rate. As against the less than 900 crores in 1923, it was in March 1934 nearly 1,200 crores, or a rise of 33 per cent.—equal to the total annual income of the country;—and that, without reckoning the camouflage in the sterling value of the rupee that had been effected in the interval! Sir James and his kind have no answer to this damning charge of an incessant addition to the burdens of the country,—unless one admits the meaningless distinction between productive and unproductive debt. To our mind, however, the distinction is not only meaningless; it is positively misleading. For, there is no real difference between the so-called debt covered by interest-bearing assets, and the remainder not so covered. The latter is, at least, frankly and openly, a burden. The former is a camouflage,—all the more deadly because it offers a consolation that has no substance whatsoever. The railways do not pay their own debt charge; the Provincial Governments are chronically in deficit; the Indian States hold forth the glaring example of Alwar and Bhawalpur to teach the Indian public what advances to the States mean. These are "the interest-bearing assets" to which Sir James asks India to trust for easing the burden of obligations that he and his predecessors have been piling upon this country!

Foreign Capital

We think it futile to dwell upon the platitudes of Sir James regarding the repayment policy of the Government of India; for every instance of repayment is in essence only a conversion of one debt into another. His advice "that the best method of creating a favourable balance of trade is by stimulating exports," reads very much like an insult added to an injury,—if it was not a merely parrot-like repetition of an obsolete and inapplicable shibboleth. Sir James, during the course of this debate, endeavoured to give a lecture on the advantages of foreign capital (and also capitalists?) coming into India. Whether India needs more capital to develop her resources or not, this much is clear to every thinking Indian mind; that we can do without foreign capital, and much more so, foreign capitalists—at least while the Government of India is in such non-responsible hands as these of Sir J. Grigg and his present colleagues. Mr. Imam's suggestions, on the other hand, for reducing the weight of our foreign obligations deserve more than a passing notice. He seems to think the profits of the Reserve Bank would be considerable enough to form, if earmarked, the nucleus of a Sinking Fund. We wonder if that would be so, though we have no objection to try if we could that rather interesting device. Only the profits have already been pledged to private shareholders; and the State in India will have very little to say in the use of such surplus from the working of the Reserve Bank. The alternative, viz., an "expansion of currency," as he calls it, is definitely objectionable, and under no conditions more so than in the present state of India's political constitution. We cannot watch too carefully, nor scrutinize too jealously, the proposals of the Currency Experts (?) of the Government of India, especially in the direction of inflation, if we would not ruin permanently the credit of India, and damage irretrievably such prosperity to her industry as even now is permitted to her. Payment of salaries in sterling is another of his suggested remedies which, in our opinion, is likely to prove a double-edged weapon that cannot be handled by any one and every one with safety. The only effective remedy, is, as Mr. Imam is aware, "a further reduction in the Army by negotiating with England, and by generous treatment from England." We would be content even with only a just treatment,—if only we could share Mr. Imam's faith that a nation of shopkeepers could ever be generous, or even just, when their own financial interests are at stake.

Afghanistan's Progress

Afghanistan has, during the last few years, passed through very serious vicissitudes. And yet King Zahir Shah—the young ruler whose very aptly the "Independence Day" occasion for it—is able, and justifiably able to refer with satisfaction to the progress that his country is making. It speaks well of the little country's capacity to recover quickly from troubles and

misfortunes. Given the chance Oriental countries can show as good a record of national achievement as any country in the so-called advanced and civilised West. Japan amazed the world in two decades. But more remarkable is the case of Turkey. Having been continuously involved in wars with powerful Powers and powerful combinations from 1913 to

IN THE LAW COURTS

Bombay Legal Aid Society

(BY N. H. P.)

With the growth of Society it is inevitable that law and procedure should tend to become more and more complex. Except in extremely simple cases, the layman having recourse to law, needs the advice and guidance of lawyers. On the legal profession is conferred the honour and the duty to co-operate with the Courts in the administration of justice. In non-contentious matters also the advice of lawyers is often sought and found to be helpful. Experience in all countries has shown that the poor person (as compared to the rich) is at a disadvantage in obtaining competent advice and assistance. In theory, justice should be free to all, but in practice, it is often found not to be so. No doubt individual lawyers were and are in the habit of conducting poor persons' cases without charge, but it was felt that there was a great need in a city like Bombay, for an organisation to which a poor person needing legal advice and unable by reason of poverty to pay for it, could go and get the needed advice without charge,—not by way of favour but in his own right as a citizen of the State. These considerations led to the formation of the Bombay Legal Aid Society in the year 1930. The Society was registered as a charitable institution under the Societies Registration Act on 23rd April 1930. The objects, as stated in the Memorandum, are to co-operate with the judiciary, the Bar and all organisations interested in the administration of justice, so as to make justice accessible to poor persons and to reduce the costs of litigation. Since its incorporation, the Society has given free legal aid to hundreds (Continued on page 5).

1922, she has, within a dozen years, not only recouped but practically changed from a "sick" to an admittedly virile and progressive country. Looking to the recent history of Turkey, Afghanistan, as also Persia, two things strike one as predominantly significant. So long as these Oriental countries were subject to foreign interference and foreign domination, however subtle and indirect, they belonged in theory and in fact, to the category of the pitifully backward. As soon as they got rid of their shackles they almost automatically began to march forward conquering the worst of obstacles and checks. Clearly the first condition not only of any progress but also of decent national existence is complete freedom.

TEMPLE ENTRY

Mahatma Gandhi is perfectly right in claiming that the Temple Entry Bill was framed in pursuance of a solemn declaration publicly made in Bombay at a meeting of the representatives of Hindus, who met under the chairmanship of Pandit Malaviya on September 25, 1932. But the pity of it is that the Pandit himself now disapproves of State legislation in such matters. As for Mr. Ranga Iyer's undignified and gratuitous strictures on the Congress, Gandhi does not seem to know the man well enough. It is, however, obvious that the Bill concerned not merely Congress Hindus, but the Hindu community as a whole. The more important question now is how to secure the passage of a similar Bill in the next Assembly. Gandhi can do much to build up public opinion in its favour. It is regrettable that the Harijan Seva Sangha, with its many provincial branches, has not so far given to this subject the importance it deserves. Complete removal of untouchability is impossible unless the Harijans are freely admitted to all public Hindu temples, as to all other public places.

HELP BIHAR

The plight of Bihar is, indeed most pitiable. Harrowing reports are steadily pouring in of the sufferings of men, women and children and cattle in the vast area affected by the floods. But the public outside the province cannot afford to be content with feeling sympathy for the suffering people. They should straightway start collecting funds or gifts in kind for the sufferers,—as they did on the occasion of the earthquake. It would be best for the old relief Committee to function again. That would at least save time. Quick relief is essential in such calamities.

A SIMPLE ISSUE

People With Divided Allegiance Have Never Done Any Good In Any Country. They Merely Create Disunion And Disruption As Malaviyaji Has Started Doing

By KISHANCHAND

The Communal Award has ever been a red rag to the Hindu and Sikh bull, but the resolution of the Working Committee of the Congress on the subject seems to have brought things to a crisis. One does not ordinarily take any notice of the frantic ravings of rank communalists like Bhai Parmanand (well may the Muslims exclaim there is nothing of the Bhai about him), or of the nationalistic-cum-communalistic platitudes of patriots like Dr. Moonje, but when even leaders like Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney also begin to lose their bearings it is high time some plain-speaking were done.

Not The Final Word

It is obvious that no one likes the Award. It is detested by the Hindus, it places the British Government in an awkward position and even the Muslim diehards do not swear by it as it does not give them all they hoped for. From the very nature of things, therefore, it cannot be the final word on the subject, and, sooner or later, will have to be reconsidered by all concerned. It is, therefore, waste of time either to defend or to condemn it, but there are certain facts which have got to be faced honestly and courageously. It cannot be over-emphasised that an Award by the British Government was made inevitable by the fact that the different communities miserably failed to arrive at any mutual agreement. It is time we realised this fact fully, with all

that it implies. We cannot, therefore, get away from the Award whether we like it or not.

Muslim Consent

Essential

Secondly, no amount of agitation by the Hindus and the Congress is likely to induce the British Government to amend it at this late stage *unless and until they are able to carry the Muslims as a community with them*. In fact the British Government is definitely committed to its modification as soon as all the communities present an agreed formula. But of this there appears to be not the ghost of a chance at the present moment or even in the near future. It is just because the Working Committee had the rare courage to face these facts that it took the attitude which its Resolution embodies. The only logical and honest course for the Committee was to accept the Award as a "settled fact" for the time being and to keep an open mind about it. And it is equally clear that consistently with its position as a National organisation, it could not possibly take sides in the matter, or express any opinion which could be interpreted as pro-Hindu or pro-Muslim. As a matter of fact, the position of the Congress has already been well defined on the subject and there was no occasion to reconsider it. The Working Committee has, therefore, committed itself to nothing except to an ad-

mission of failure to solve the communal problem just at present.

Indefensible

To recognise the Award as a "settled fact" does not necessarily mean that it agrees with it or the principles underlying it. All that it means is that the Committee has no alternative but to face it. You might as well argue that merely because the Working Committee has decided to enter the Assembly, it accepts the present Constitution as reasonable or just. It is really a great pity that Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney have entirely failed to recognise the far-sighted statesmanship which the Resolution displays and have thought it fit to resign from the Congress Committee and start a new party for the mere pleasure of being able to condemn the Award as it would seem. Their attitude becomes all the more indefensible as none of them can offer anything better. It is no earthly good to condemn an Award which you are not in a position to change but the condemnation of which is sure to alienate the sympathies of the Muslim community while you, on object is to coax it into a frame of mind which would make an agreed formula a practical possibility. There can be no doubt that the Resolution of the Working Committee was the best way of achieving the end in view and it has been amply justified by the (Continued on page 14)

Frankly Speaking

ROUSHIES WELCOME!

Britain, France and Italy are the three Powers that rule the League of Nations at Geneva. And since it is officially announced that they all have decided jointly to sponsor the admission of Russia into the League, it may be taken for granted that no minor Power will offer any opposition to the tentative proposal made by the Big Three. Russia will, therefore, be a member of the League within a month—the same Russia who for about sixteen years has been carefully avoided as if she were a terribly dangerous leper. As we pointed out some time ago, her entry will rescue the tottering prestige of the League and produce some welcome reactions on international affairs. It will also prove of some service to Russia, for, she will be able to devote more attention to the peaceful prosecution of her constructive programme.

NO DIFFERENCE.

"No loyal Congressman," said Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar the other day, "ought to have any doubts as to his duty to the Congress election programme, whether against anti-Congress candidates or against the secessionists." No loyal Congressman can possibly have any doubts. Government tried to defeat the Congress through Ordinances,—our secessionist friends—who proclaim allegiance to the Congress—are seeking to do worse by seducing the loyalty of the people to their one representative institution. But Mr. Rajagopalachariar's appeal is decisively strengthened by a friend, supporter and colleague of the secessionists themselves Raja Narendra Nath of the Hindu Mahasabha has issued a statement in which he quite frankly says: "We have no hesitation in saying that between a Hindu Sabha candidate and a candidate of the Nationalist Party there is no difference." There is, indeed, none. The "Congress Nationalist" Party is chokful of Hindu Mahasabha leaders and officials. And the views of the Hindu Mahasabha on Congress, the White Paper, Constituent Assembly and the Economic programme are not only identical with those of the Congress Nationalist Party but they are joined forces with the Hindu Mahasabha in deliberate opposition to the Congress. Will it be an exaggeration to suggest that the "secessionists" are moved entirely by prejudice to the Communal Award and to such extent

that they would rather stab the Congress and betray the greater cause of Freedom?

MEASURE TO CIVILISATION

Nazi Germany is drifting fast into medieval barbarism. Capital punishment by beheading is one of the penalties recommended by Nazi Jurists for the new penal code. If the recommendation is accepted by the Government, which is not at all unlikely, it will not appreciably reduce crime, but it must blunt the moral susceptibilities of the whole nation. One can only hope that the excesses in which the Nazis have so long revelled will hasten the reaction against them.

WANTED AN INQUIRY

There was no need for all the excitement and undignified accusations and counter-accusations that marked the debate in the Municipal Corporation on Mr. Nariman's resolution asking for an inquiry into the management of the H.O.H. Fete. Almost all were agreed on the need for some kind of inquiry or other for one reason or other. The critics of the Fete had a fairly good "prima facie" case for a thorough investigation. And its defenders, too, were interested in clearing the management of the charges brought against it and, therefore, welcomed and even challenged an inquiry. The only question was what kind of enquiry was most suitable in the first instance. Mr. Nariman asked for a Committee of Corporators not because he objected to a Government enquiry but because he knew that Government had already been requested to move in the matter and he was anxious that, even if Government took no appropriate steps, there should be a Municipal Inquiry at least in the first instance. In view of the Corporation's final resolution, however, we trust Government will institute an independent and searching inquiry without any delay.

A POINT OF PRINCIPLE

The Bombay Government's proposal to reimburse to Khan Bahadur Allabux Haji Mahomed Umar the sum of Rs. 4,030 for his having reconstructed at his own cost a regulator in Sind was rightly opposed by many members of the Council on a point of principle, though possibly the amount to be reimbursed was very small considering the proved benefits of the reconstructed regulator. It is certainly not desirable for Government to en-

ter into any sort of contract or business arrangement with a member of the Legislative Council. But it is significant that though Government's proposal was once declared lost, it was passed on a division by 45 votes against 20. That shows how subservient certain Councilors can be. However, Khan Bahadur Allabux himself deserves to be congratulated on having finally declined to be reimbursed.

A PROFITEERING RATE

The Bombay Legislative Council sanctioned a token grant of ten rupees for loans to small industries and thereby approved of the scheme of such loans only because it believed that something is better than nothing or that what Khan Bahadur D. S. Cooper called an experiment might be given at least a trial. But the scheme is too small to meet the needs of small industries in the Presidency. A regrettable feature of the scheme is the high rate of interest for the loans, viz., 8-13 per cent. A profiteering rate is hardly consistent with a genuine desire to help small industries. It may keep out of the scheme the very persons whose need is greatest or who deserve help most.

-PRESS VIEWS-

Race And Imperialism

Miss Madeline Slade, the English disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, is now busy preaching the principle of non-violence to British audience. How far she will succeed in making converts to Gandhi's cult in England remains to be seen. Replying to a question by Mr. James Maxton M.P. Miss Slade is reported to have said that "the English race in England was perhaps the best in the world, but it was impossible for one race to understand how to rule another race to perfection, especially if they had different religious culture, climate and habit." One may well understand how Miss Slade's theory must have grated into the ears of her audience. Does not Imperialism rest on the hypothesis that coloured races exist for exploitation by the whites?—"Advance."

Army Bill Amendment

A large majority of the elected Indian members who participated in the division voted for the amendment, while most of the members who voted against it were either the paid servants of the Government, or the nominated members who were anxious to get themselves nominated again, or the habitual supporters of the

Britain must face the risks of peace, says Viscount Cecil. This is typical of people with no sense of responsibility. But thanks to her Government Britain shall continue to stick to the security of war. More armaments, and yet more armaments. Amen!

"My future programme rests with Mahatma Gandhi," says Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan.

When asked in the Legislative Assembly about it, Sir Henry Craik promptly replied "No."

By the way there is no truth in the rumour that the Frontier Governor is visiting the Government-General at Simla, because the Frontier Gandhi is visiting Mahatma Gandhi at Wardha.

Some confusion and a good deal of surprise has been created among the public by a report that Sir Jehangir Boman Bhan having deprecated—Corporation debate re: H.O.H. Fete—anger and excitement immediately proceeded to lose his temper assisted ably by spirited gestures and thunderous tones. But it is really quite all right. Sir Jehangir was trying to show how not to do it.

Writing on the Temple Entry Bill Gandhi says, "So far as I am aware there was hardly any occasion for the anger into which he (Mr. Ranga Iyer) allowed himself to be betrayed or the displeasure which he expressed towards Congressmen."

Mr. Ranga Iyer ought to do two things.

(1) He should protest against the honour bestowed by Gandhi.

(2) He should express satisfaction at the modesty of the Mahatma implicit in "so far as I am aware."

Mrs. Margaret Cousins was invited by the Madras Congress Committee to hoist the National Flag. The letter of invitation sent well in advance was, however, received by her about 16 days after the affair.

We are inclined to thank the official or officials responsible for the delay. Thanks to them, what otherwise would have been a local event has become all-India news supplying in addition to a valuable footnote to the zeal of the C.I.D.?

A Sikh leader is reported to have protested apropos of the Army Bill against the "grave national humiliation to us that Indians should be given an inferior status in the Army of their own country."

Hindus—even Bhai Parmanand—abstain hesitatingly—endorse this protest. So do Muslims—even Sir Md. Yakkub and Mr. Yamin Khan.

But, steady please! We must now allow our energies to be sidetracked by grave national humiliations—and there are many. Let us all concentrate exclusively on the Communal Award, for and against. First things first, you know.

Only a "large-minded" action would lead Germany out of this hopeless position, declares Dr. Schacht.

We quite agree. What is wanted is "large-minded," not hare-brained action.

A drastic order has been issued in Germany requiring the dismissal of all unmarried men and women under twenty-five years in public or private employment. The age limit was necessary otherwise the order would have amounted to the gravest act of sedition—both Hitler and Goering are bachelors.

He: "Don't act like a fool." She: "There you go! You want a monopoly of everything."

Government. The strangest part of the affair was that Sir Henry Gidney, who had made a strong speech in support of the amendment as well as Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer who had himself given notice of an amendment, walked into the Government Lobby at the time of the division. Another noteworthy feature of the division was that men like Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand, Captain Sher Mohammad Khan, Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan, Malik Allah Bakh Khan Tiwana and Sir Jawahar Singh, who claim to represent in a special sense the so-called martial classes, voted against the motion to give statutory equality to Indian and British officers. The voting on the amendment, however, clearly demonstrated the strength of the popular feeling on the matter.—"Tribune."

President Roosevelt With Assault Letter Demanding Ransom Of 168,000 Dollars Intercepted

Ex-Member Of Naval Aviation Corps Arrested

NEW YORK, August 31. Threats to kidnap one or all of President Roosevelt's grandchildren, and do bodily harm to the President himself have just been disclosed in the form of a letter addressed to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt demanding payment of 168,000 dollars.

The letter was not delivered to the President's wife, but intercepted by Federal Officials upon delivery at White House. It demanded that the money should be paid in notes of small denominations.

Subsequently the police arrested Benjamin Zarn, formerly of the Naval Aviation Corps, and a mechanic in the Y. M. C. A. establishment in New York.—Reuter's Extra Special Service.

PAY OF ARMY OFFICERS

Will Be Stabilised From
October 1 By Royal
Warrant

LONDON, August 30. The rates of pay for Army Officers will be consolidated and stabilised from October 1, by order of Royal Warrant. The new rates correspond to the cost of living index figures of 55, which gives a reduction of 9.12 per cent from the standard rates introduced in July 1919. The retired pay of officers is similarly stabilised.—Reuter.

FRENCH AIR MANOEUVRES

Successful Attack On Paris
And Le Bourget

(SPECIAL CABLE.) PARIS, August 30. The French Air Force manoeuvres opened with a successful attack on Paris and Le Bourget. Two hours after the start 48 heavy bombers belonging to the attacking force dropped flare bombs over Le Bourget aerodrome, which was theoretically reported "in ruins", while Paris "suffered serious damage." The attacking planes escaped the observation posts and were returning to their base before the defending force assumed fighting position.

Although the anti-aircraft battery claim they would have shot down several raiders in real warfare, an expert eyewitness says: "The defenders were hopelessly beaten."

PRINCESS JULIANA'S ENGAGEMENT

(SPECIAL CABLE.) AMSTERDAM, August 30. The engagement of Princess Juliana will probably be announced in September. Prince Bertil of Sweden is generally considered the likely future consort, but official circles refuse either to deny or confirm the report.

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Threatened 13 JAPANESE KILLED

Bandits Wreck Passenger
Train South Of Harbin

HARBIN, Aug. 31. Bandits wrecked and heavily looted a passenger train to the south of Harbin. Three Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer employees, two Americans and one Dane are missing, and it is feared they have been kidnapped. Thirteen Japanese have been killed and many Japanese and Manchurian injured.—Reuter.

JAPANESE GUARDS BATTLE WITH BANDITS

HARBIN, Aug. 31. The bandits unlooted a section of the track and caused the engine to crash on the side. Four coaches were telescoped and several passengers were hurled through the roof. The Japanese train guards fought the bandits for two hours, but the raiders eventually captured the first and second class coaches, withdrew with the prisoners, including six Japanese. Hospital breakdown trains were rushed to the scene, but torrential rain handicapped the work of succour and the recovering of the dead and injured from beneath the wreckage. Many bodies were mutilated beyond recognition.—Reuter.

AFGHANISTAN TO JOIN LEAGUE

(Special Cable.) GENEVA, Aug. 30. The League Secretariat has drawn up a plan for issuing invitations to join the League to all the non-members after the U. S. S. R. is admitted. It is expected that Brazil, Ecuador, and Afghanistan will accept, and probably Costa Rica and Iceland, which will leave only United States outside, until the Japanese and German withdrawals will become effective in 1935.

PENSIONS FOR CIVIL WAR PARTICIPANTS

Split In United Ireland
Party Averted

DUBLIN, Aug. 31. The Senate has passed the Committee stage of the Bill to provide pensions for participants in the insurrection of 1916, as also to sufferers on both sides in the Civil War of 1922. An amendment which was accepted includes the members of the women's section of the I. R. A. The threatened split in the United Ireland Party is believed to have been averted, in consequence of blunt speaking at a private meeting of the Executive, lasting until midnight. Ex-President Cosgrave is credited with delivering a particularly forceful speech.—Reuter.

KING RECEIVES LORD ERSKINE

Confers Insignia Of G.C.I.E.
At Balmoral Castle

LONDON, August 30. Lord Erskine was received in audience by His Majesty the King at Balmoral Castle, and he kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor of Madras. The King conferred on Lord Erskine the honour of Knighthood and invested him with the insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire.—Reuter.

STATE MINES AND SAAR PLEBISCITE

French Memorandum To
League Council

PARIS, Aug. 31. The question of the conditions for the surrender of the State mines in Saar in the event of the plebiscite resulting in a majority for return to Germany is the subject of a memorandum which will be submitted to the League Council. The memorandum asks firstly under what conditions are State mines to be ceded to Germany, secondly under what currency will the transfer be effected, present currency being franc and thirdly how the transition period from the present to the new regime can be curtailed as far as possible. The memorandum suggests that France and Germany might negotiate under the League auspices with a view to smoothing out these matters before the plebiscite.—Reuter.

SIMON'S SHIPPING MEMORANDUM

LONDON, Aug. 31. Sir John Simon sent memorandum to leading maritime Powers for exchange ideas on restricting merchant shipping.

AUSTRALIA Vs. KENT

Match Ends In Draw

(Special Cable.) LONDON, Aug. 31. Weather was fine at Canterbury to-day after thundershow when play was resumed in the match between Kent and Australians. Kent declared at their Wednesday's score of 21 for two. Australia went in to bat opening through Ponsford and McCabe and at lunch the pair remained together with 21 and 40 respectively, and the score was 66 for nil. Resuming after lunch McCabe completed his 100 when he had been batting for minutes over two hours. The total was then 172. Twenty-two runs more were added for the first wicket and then McCabe was out l.b.w. to Woolley for 108. Australia now declared their innings ended and tea interval was taken. Going in after tea on their second venture Kent had lost seven wickets for 74 runs, when stumps were drawn, the match thus ended in a draw.

THE SCORES
Kent 21 for 2 declared and 74 for 7. Fleetwood-Smith 4 for 30. Australians 197 for 1 declared (Ponsford 82 not out, McCabe 108)

"MODERN REVIEW" TO FURNISH SECURITY

Action Taken For Publishing
Extracts

CALCUTTA, August 31. Security of Rs. 1,000 each under the Press Emergency Act has been demanded from Mr. Ramand Chatterjee, Editor of the "Modern Review", and from the printer and keeper of the "Modern Review Press" for publishing extracts called, "From the Foreign Periodical" in the July issue of the Magazine.

The deposit is to be made by September 7.—United Press.

ANEY RETURNS TO THE BAR

NAGPUR, Aug. 31. Orders permitting Mr. M. S. Aney to resume practice at the Bar were passed to-day by a bench consisting of Mr. F. L. Gille, Judicial Commissioner and Mr. M. B. Niyogi, Additional Judicial Commissioner. Mr. P. Y. Deshpande, lawyer from Amraoti, was also allowed to resume practice. It will be recalled that their sanads were cancelled following participation in the Civil Disobedience movement.—A. P.

REPORT DENIED

STOCKHOLM, August 30. The report of the impending engagement of Prince Bertil and Princess Juliana was declared to be unfounded in official quarters.—Reuter.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

Mr. K. F. Nariman will address the students under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. in the Brotherhood Hall.

SCENES AT ELECTION DISPUTES INQUIRY Defeated Candidate Gets Excited

Great allegations of unruly conduct are made against a defeated candidate in the recent elections to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from the "C" (Bhuleswar) Ward, in the following statement issued from the Congress House:—
The adjourned enquiry into 'C' Ward election complaints commenced on Friday at the time announced at 6-30 p.m. When Mr. K. F. Nariman was examining some witnesses, Mr. B. N. Panthaki, one of the complainants and voter of "C" Ward, came in and began to interrupt the proceedings in a loud voice! He was asked not to interrupt, when he became more excited and started using insulting and abusive language at one and all. His grievance seemed to be that one of the clerks told him that the enquiry was to be held at Jinnah Hall whereas as a matter of fact it was held in a room adjoining the Hall. He was asked to make a statement after the evidence of the witness, who was under examination was over. When it was over he again started shouting and interrupting.

"CALL ALL CANDIDATES"
This time his demand was that all the 23 candidates should be summoned and the enquiry should stop. He began to wave his hands violently and spoke in loud and insulting manner making allegations and insinuations against all. He was again asked not to interrupt, but if he had any complaint, to legitimately lodge it either with the Council of the B.P.C.C. or B.P.C.C. itself. He was repeatedly told that he should not constantly interrupt the proceedings and abuse persons.

Mr. PANTHAKI LODGES COMPLAINT

Mr. N. B. Panthaki giving his own version of the incident to a representative of the "Chronicle" said: "After I entered the hall where the inquiry was being held, I asked the Presiding Officer, Mr. K. F. Nariman, to adjourn the inquiry as I wanted to go in appeal against the ruling about the khaddar clause for election to the B.P.C.C."

The chairman pointed out that I was always disturbing the proceedings and ordered me to sit down. When I proceeded to address the chair, I was ushered out of the room by three members of the Congress and some volunteers. I received minor injuries."

Mr. Panthaki later went to the Lamington Road Police Station and lodged a complaint.

The complaint has been made against Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. Babrekar, Mr. G. S. Desai and two others. The police after recording the complaint directed him to apply for process to a Magistrate.

Paintings Of Leaders As Aids To Thought

GOVT. SURCHARGE ORDER SET ASIDE
WITHOUT COSTS

GUNTUR, Aug. 28. "Strict, scholastic discipline of the monkish or ascetic type might vote for austere and unadorned walls, grand and superb by reason of their very bareness; but modern ideas of education and study undoubtedly take in pictures and portraits aids to thought, as puts to mental efforts" observed Mr. N. Chandrasekara Iyer, District Judge, Guntur, in the course of his order pronounced on a petition filed by Mr. P. Lakshmayya Pantulu and six other Municipal Councillors of Guntur under Schedule IV Rule of 61 of the District Municipalities Act praying that the order of the Government against the present petitioners, surcharging a sum of Rs. 400 spent by the Municipality on oil paintings of representative leaders of national thought—Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Lajpat Rai, Swami Shradhanand, Mustapha Kemal Pasha, Abul Kalam Azad and Lokamanya Tilak—for decorating the walls of the local Municipal Library be set aside.

"EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE."
It was argued for the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts that the objection of the Government had nothing to do with the politics of the persons whose portraits had been bought, but was solely based upon the ground that it was an item of "extraordinary expenditure" for which there must be the sanction of the Government under Rule 53 sub-cl. 6 of Schedule 4 of the Act.

WORKS OF LEADERS.
It was contended for the petitioners that the library was a public one containing books on a variety of subjects, such as philosophy, Religion, History, Economics, Literature and Politics, and every school of political thought

and activity, including Fascism, and Nazism was represented among the volumes making up the library and as it contained works written by the National leaders themselves, or by others about their lives and achievements, the portraits in question must be regarded a proper adjuncts of such library, and as material that would inspire those who resort to the library to a proper appreciation of their worth and work.

JUDGMENT.
Upholding the contention of the petitioners, the learned Judge observed "inter alia":
"The words used in the statute are rather wide and comprehensive and give scope for honest differences of opinion and interpretation. The petitioners can claim to have believed 'bona fide' that they were maintaining the library properly and efficiently by voting for such adornment. I am afraid that the surcharge order takes a too restricted view of the duties and privileges of municipal bodies in such matters. If a Municipality can spend money on establishing a museum or an art-gallery, and if it can indulge in the adornment of a public hall or a theatre, there does not seem to be any objection on principle or reason to their being permitted to purchase a few pictures so that they can be hung on the walls of their public library."

BENEFIT OF DOUBT.
"Self-governing institutions would cease to serve their true purposes, and the councillors or members will become mere decorative figure heads, if we deplore of all their powers. It is certainly the duty of the Government and the public to see that there is no corruption in administration and waste or extravagance in the spending of public funds. But the benefit of doubt must be given to the

Grants-In-Aid For Handloom Industry Finance Committee Accepts Simla Conference Proposal

BROADCASTING STATION FOR DELHI

SIMLA, Aug. 31. The question of grants-in-aid for the development of the handloom industry which was discussed at the recent Industries Conference at Simla came up to-day before the Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly which approved of the proposal.

The Industries Conference had recommended that grants for the first year should be allocated half in proportion to the consumption of cotton yarn in handloom weaving in the Provinces and the other half in proportion to the expenditure incurred by Local Governments for the improvement of the handloom industry.

It had further recommended that 15 per cent of the total grants should be reserved for contingencies and grants to minor administrations and for increasing grants to those provinces which had received unfavourable allotments under the agreed basis of allocation and that the principle of distribution for the following years should be reconsidered at the succeeding annual conference, in the light of experience gained. The Government of India proposed to accept these recommendations. As the actual allocation of grants will take some time, they have suggested that Local Governments that expenditure should begin on 1st November, 1934 and should continue for a period of years on ending 31st October, 1939.

GRANTS FOR APPROVED
SCHEMES ONLY
It is proposed that the grants-in-aid of the handloom industry should cover both recurring and non-recurring charges, but exclude any expenditure on land or buildings. The grants will, however, be made in respect of only those schemes which are approved by the Government of India. Figures requisite for the purpose of allocating grants are being collected and as soon as they are received the Government of India propose to inform the provinces of the amounts they are likely to get and ask them to revise their schemes accordingly and submit them to the Government of India for approval.

These schemes will generally follow the lines of draft schemes already submitted by Local Governments. These were scrutinised by the Sixth Industries Conference and criticisms of that body with which the Government of India agree, have been communicated to Local Governments. It is proposed to give Local Governments quite a free hand in disposing of the grants.

WORDY DUEL IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

(Continued from page 1)

standing in the House simultaneously, forgetting that he made the third. (Laughter).
Rao Bahadur Chitla proceeded with his speech, and in the end, wanted the House to give him its definite decision as to whether a member of the Public Accounts Committee was entitled to be convinced beyond doubt of the fairness of dealing, to have access to certain important documents.

This challenge seems over, few of the members in the House had expected another scene to occur at the tag-end of the day. Mr. Gazdar (Karachi) was addressing the House at quarter to 7, when it was brought to the notice of the President by Mr. Chaturbhaj Patel that there was no quorum.

The Council Secretary counted the number of members present in the House, and the bell was set ringing for want of a quorum. Almost all the Government Benches were unoccupied at this moment.

The President was wondering what the situation was, when Government members were seen hurrying into the Chamber. Certain non-official members at this moment chose to make their way out, but the situation was soon saved and Mr. Gazdar proceeded with his speech. Mr. Gazdar said that Government members had, perhaps staged a walk-out, since he was criticising several departments of the Government. Mr. Gazdar had not finished, when the House adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

Institutions, when the question whether a comparatively small item of expenditure is authorised or unauthorised depends on their interpretation of doubtful rules."
The learned Judge allowed the petition and set aside the surcharge order without costs.—United Press.

8,064 BARS OF SILVER FOR U. S.

(Special Cable.) LONDON, Aug. 30.

8,064 bars of silver of the approximate value of £800,000 was shipped to America to-night aboard the "Manhattan."

To-morrow's Flash News!!!

Hear
Master
FIROZE
DASTUR
AND
Master
MOHAMED

On the Radio!

At 9-20 p. m.

Selections from
VAMAN
AVTAR

Now running at
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Charni Road Junction,

Don't Miss
It!!!

I. C. S. Best Paid Service

'ANOMALY OF SALARIES IN GOVT. SERVICE

Readers Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle,"
Sir,—Most of your readers well know that the Government of India have recently introduced drastically low new scales of pay and equally unsympathetic leave rules etc., in respect of those unfortunates who have had the misfortune to join the Service after a certain date, namely, the 15th of July 1931. These stringent measures have been specially invented for the benefit of the "new entrants" and they have not been made applicable to the I.C.S. or other highly paid services recruited by the Secretary of State.

Why only such "new entrants" should alone be chosen for such drastic treatment while their predecessors continue snug in the enjoyment of their better prospects is a mystery to all. It has been a principle in Government service till now that every man carrying out the duties of the same responsibility in the same class of the service shall draw according to the time scale an identical measure of remuneration and equal opportunities of betterment. That principle has now been thrown overboard, and the anomaly is now seen of two sets of men in every grade of service, one being of the higher class with distinctly better pay and prospects and the other being the outcasts and untouchables the very helots of the Service in a sort of segregation camp. Both of them do the same work and in point of qualification and merit, the new entrants include a very large proportion of highly qualified men, while the old people are mostly matriculates. But the irony of the position is this, that the older men in the service owe their higher pay and better scales in each successive stage of their service till retirement, not to any greater merit or capacity but to the accident of having joined the service before the magic date of 15th July 1931.

Every sane and right-minded person will agree that there should be a homogeneity in every service and not invidious distinctions based on illogical foundations. To say that a man with an Honours degree should work with a very low start and still worse prospects while a matriculate who entered just before the magic date should have all the benefits of the old scales, etc. is to say the least the most unreasonable and unjust proposition.

Nor is it available for Government to say that the new measure is a source of economy on account of the present depression. For it is well known that the number of new entrants after the specified date is precious small and the reduction in the budget is not appreciable at all. If Government, however, wish to say that the measure is introduced because the scales are too generous then also the contention will be found to be fallacious, since Government have now in effect reduced the pay of peons, clerks, and such other low-paid services, leaving the consideration of better paid services to a later date. The pay of these poorly paid and dumb creatures is already too small, and because it can be further cut with impunity Government have done it without hesitation.

In every country, it is a principle that the lowest paid services should have a competence in order to save them from the temptation to corruption. In India the lowest paid staff are the lowest paid lot in any service in the world, while the better paid are also the best paid service in the whole world. A comparison of the pay of clerks and other services in various countries will reveal the fact that where most of the personnel is Indian the grade is very low, and where the personnel is expected to be mostly European, the grade is framed very high.

The Prime Minister in Japan cannot draw a salary more than thirteen times the lowest servant of his civil service staff, on the clerical grade. In other countries also the maximum pay is limited to a reasonable proportionate multiple of the lowest rung of the ladder. But in India, the principle is different. The Viceroy draws a pay greater than the Secretary of State, or the Prime Minister who are his direct superiors. The Indian Civil Service is the best paid service in the world. So also the clerical service is the worst paid service in the world. As a further irony if any retrenchment or cut is to be imposed, it is not the fat salary of the I.C.S. that is thought

of but that of the poor clerk, or the poorer 'chaprasi.' The purpose of pointing out this anomaly is that some influential men with sympathy will take up the matter and see that injustice be not done to a certain particular class or set of people, and that in any case to see that the minimum pay of the clerical service and other services be not fixed too low as at present. The principle should be recognized by Government that for the same work and responsibility the identical pay and remuneration will be available, and that the pay which is already very low under the old scales should not be lowered in the case of the "new entrants." The minimum pay of a clerk in a city like Bombay should be at least Rs. 100 per month and this should on no account be encroached upon.—Yours, etc.,

"A VICTIM."

Communal Award

To The Editor of "The Chronicle,"
Sir,—Much has been said and written so far on the problem of Communal Award. The only solution possible under the present circumstances and which is offered by Mahatma Gandhi has been unfavourably criticised by some personalities who claim to be the stalwarts of Hindu Mahasabha and on that plea claim to know better of Hindu interests. This criticism has gone to widen the gulf rather than to narrow it. The best course open for the Hindus to win the love and trust of the Muslims is for them to adopt the way of the saner brother and voluntarily to offer everything that the other wants in order to save the whole property from going into the hands of the third party. Let us Hindus at least depend upon the good will of Muslims—our brothers. Let us act in a way to move even the heart of a rock. And let us believe that our Muslim brothers, human beings as they are, have certainly not stone hearts. And if our behaviour proves to be such as to melt even the heart of a rock, it will certainly move our Muslim brothers' hearts and they themselves will come forward to decline the offer. That is but human nature. And Mahatma Gandhi who has searched his own heart has certainly fathomed the hearts of our Muslim brothers. It is really harmful therefore to raise a hue and cry against the way Mahatma is trying to solve the Communal problem. Let us for the present keep before our eyes the greatest good of our country and when this chief aim is achieved we would be free to adjust among ourselves any differences between the divisions of the rights of the respective communities.—Yours, etc.,

N. B. PARULEKAR.

"Farce Of Local Self-Government"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle,"
Sir,—I was much amazed to read your leaderette under the caption "Farce Of Local Self-Government" that appeared in the issue of August 29, 1934. You dub the party in power as "less subservient and more public-spirited." To say the least this is far from truth. I shall only enumerate a few of the glaring "public-spirited acts" of these "public-spirited men."

This party has been in power in this Municipality for the last two years with the help of three nominated members. The fact that the said party was in poor minority for the last ten years is a clear testimony to its unpopularity. The reserve fund that was built up by the previous Municipal board was freely drawn upon by these "public-spirited men" in order to indulge in several of their wasteful expenditures. Thus the stability of the Municipality has been seriously undermined.

They cut at the very root of self-government by disenfranchising (without rhyme or reason) a large number of voters. Street-lighting and public health have been considerably neglected.

These "public-spirited men" have discontinued arbitrarily and without notice the annual grant of the local High School which, in the absence of any similar Municipal institution, is catering for the educational needs of the town and the district. The Collector has since gone into the details of the matter and has or-

SLAUGHTER HOUSE ASSESSMENT

Re-trial Of Appeal Case At Bandra Court

(From Our Correspondent)

BANDRA, Aug. 31. At the City Magistrate's Court, Bandra, yesterday, Rao Bahadur Kulkarni took up the re-trial of the appeal filed by the Bombay Corporation against the valuation and assessment of the Bandra Slaughter House for 1932-33. It may be recalled that this appeal was first dismissed in the very Court, but when the matter was referred to a higher Court at Thana the Sessions Judge ordered a re-trial to be held.

Capt. Flanders examined on behalf of the Bombay Municipality, stated that the valuation for 1929-30 was increased to Rs. 1,01,516 and on objections being submitted to the Bandra Municipality, the figure was lowered to Rs. 95,262. The appellants on receiving the notice of demand for tax based on the reduced figure, paid the sum under protest and filed a suit in this Court.

MATTER BEFORE ARBITRATION

On a suggestion from the Court, the matter was referred to arbitration at which the valuation was reduced to Rs. 60,000. This award was duly confirmed by the Court. Pending decision of this appeal, the Bombay Corporation were assessed to house-tax for the next triennium on the basis of Rs. 95,262 and the taxes were paid under protest. The appellants contend that the valuations for the triennium should be reduced to the awarded figure of Rs. 60,000 and the necessary refund be given. In cross-examination, Capt. Flanders admitted that the Corporation had proposed that the valuation for 1930-31 be included in the reference to arbitration but that proposal was not accepted by the Bandra Municipality.

BASIS FOR ASSESSMENT

Mr. E. B. Gimi, the Chief Officer of the Bandra Municipality was next examined on behalf of the respondents. He contended that at the time he prepared the assessment for the triennium the assessment for 1929-30 had not been reduced but stood at Rs. 95,262 which he adopted as the basis for assessment. The Chief Officer further stated that as the valuation of the previous year was not increased, no special notice was given and that the Bombay Municipality had not lodged any objection as required by the law. He therefore opined that the appellants were not entitled to file the appeal.

In cross-examination, the Chief Officer stated that he gave effect to the Court's decision by refunding the excess tax for 1929-30 and not by modifying the entry in the assessment list of that year. In answer to a further question, Mr. Gimi said that if he had modified the entry in the assessment register for 1929-30, the entries for the subsequent year would show an increase.

The case was adjourned for arguments. Mr. Blair of Messrs. Crawford, Bailey & Co., appeared for the Bombay Corporation, whilst Mr. J. R. Athaide, Advocate, appeared for the Bandra Municipality.

dered the Municipality not to withhold the said grant.

Such have been a few of the illuminating and "public-spirited" achievements of "the less subservient and more public-spirited party." You can see from these facts that you have championed a wrong cause. Facts are stubborn, they cannot be ignored. The party from the very beginning has made local self-government a veritable farce.—Yours, etc.,

Poona, Aug. 29.

Nationalist Harijan Conference

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In connection with the report published by Mr. B. J. Devrukhar in the local papers regarding the proposed Harijan Conference I wish to make it clear to the public that the name of Mr. Narayan Rao Kajorlker as being appointed as the G.O.C. of the 1,000 volunteers to be enrolled, does not refer to me. As the news is likely to mislead the public let the publisher of this report give the full name of this would be G.O.C.—Yours, etc.,

NARAYANRAO SADORBA KAJORLKER.

IN THE LAW COURTS

(Continued from Page 6)

of persons, without charge. It has, moreover, been successful in settling many a dispute, by conciliation. Any person, whether a lawyer or a layman, who is in sympathy with the objects of the Society, is eligible for membership. The annual fee is Rs. 5 only. The office of the Society is situated at No. 121 Meadows Street, Bombay. The Honorary Secretary will be happy to forward a copy of the Annual Report of the Society to any person desiring to have the same.

Punishing Whole Family

The following paragraph appeared recently in the Press:—"The Soviet Government has altered the law concerning treason. As hitherto traitors are punishable by death; now in addition, the adult relations of traitors, whether they had guilty knowledge or not, will be liable to imprisonment for 5 to 10 years, their property will be confiscated, and they may be banished to remote regions of Siberia."

The Justice of the Peace and the Local Government Review, published in England, observes that the above paragraph, if it had not appeared in so reliable a Journal as "The Times," would be incredible. It observes:—"No doubt, even in so severe a code as that of the Soviet, there is some limit as to the degree of relationship. Even so, however, it seems possible that a man might be liable to conviction for the acts of his son, for instance, though the son lived far from him, and he had no means of knowing his son's opinion or actions. Whether they had guilty knowledge or not revolts all notions of justice."

"Unless he proves that he had no guilty knowledge" would be a little oppressive, but might be excused in times of grave national danger. It only remains to hope that the practice will prove less unjust and unmerciful than the law. The idea of wreaking indiscriminate vengeance on a whole family savours of a return to barbarism."

Blind Solicitor's Success

A blind solicitor has made his first appearance in court at Sunderland, and won his case. He is Mr. Matthew Bates, of John Street, Sunderland, who began practising in January after securing his practising certificate in December.

Mr. Bates has had to depend chiefly on the help of a second person who has read to him the majority of the works necessary to get through his legal examination. He has, however, overcome the difficulties, and much of his work has been done by the use of Braille text-books.

After his early education he went to Keble College, Oxford, for his degree, and he states that he was able to pass without any special difficulty.

"During examinations," he said, "I had to have the help of another person to write for me as I dictated my answers."

"I must admit that at the beginning I was not interested in law, but now that I am through, I have an all-pervading interest in my work, as I am refused much in the way of recreational pleasures which sighted people can enjoy. I have made law both my work and my hobby."

This is the first time that a blind solicitor has practised in the North Country. Mr. Bates was not born blind, but became so through an early illness.

Profit-Sharing Schemes

In reply to Lieut. Com. Bower (Cleveland, U.) Mr. R. Hudson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour (Southport, U.) said in the House of Commons, that at the end of 1932, the latest date for which statistics were available, 293 public companies and firms, other than co-operative societies, were known to have in operation, schemes for the participation of employees, on a defined basis, in the profits of the undertakings concerned. About 185,000 employees were participating in these schemes.

Rights Of Hindu Women

It has been held by Raghpal Singh and Smith J. J. in "Adya Shanker Tewari v. Mst. Chandrawati" (11 O.W.N. 739) recently that a Hindu woman is capable of possessing two kinds of estates, passing by different rules of inheritance, namely a woman's estate, with respect to which she does not become stock of decent, and which passes after her to her husband's heirs and an absolute estate, which passes to her own heirs. There is nothing in Hindu law to prevent a woman from acquiring an absolute estate; in that case there is no warrant for an assumption that the estate must have been limited. The rule of law that, in construing a Will made by a Hindu in favour of female relations, the Court is entitled to assume that the testator intended the beneficiaries to take a limited estate only, unless the contrary appears from the terms of the Will, is applicable only to case in which Hindu has made a Will or a gift in favour of his female relations and can have no application to cases where women

CUT CURRENCY NOTES

Report Of Expert Committee On Refund

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

The report of the Expert Committee set up in May last in accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Select Committee on the Reserve Bank to examine the existing Currency Notes (Refund) Rules has been gazetted. The Committee are of the opinion that it is desirable that steps should be taken to put an end to the practice of remittance by means of cut currency notes.

They also recommend that steps to provide cheaper and more adequate means of remittance than are available at present, should be taken.

The Committee met in Bombay on May 8, under the chairmanship of Sir Osborne Smith. The Members of the Committee were Sir Homi Mehta, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir and Mr. Vidyasaagar Pandya.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir and Mr. Pandya in their minute of dissent held that currency notes cut for the purpose of remittance should continue to be paid by currency authorities, for not less than one year more after the Committee's recommendations are put into operation.

The Government of India consider that no modifications should be made in the Existing Currency Refund Rules for the time being, and the question should be postponed until the Reserve Bank is in a position to take over the control of the currency, and the outstanding problems in connection with the remittances generally have been fully explored.

The Government of India are however in general agreement with the views of the Committee.—United Press.

U. P. Scheme To Combat Unemployment Among Educated Young Men

NAINI TAL, August 31.

It is understood that as a preliminary to a scheme for the setting of educated young men on land as a means of checking the growth of unemployment amongst the educated classes, the United Provinces Government has finally decided to utilise a part of the Fyzabad Government Farm for establishing a practical training centre for ten persons.

In order to demonstrate the relative advantages and disadvantages of individual versus collective farming, five settlers will be given consolidated blocks of ten acres of land each and another five will be assigned 50 acres of same, jointly between them and will be required to pool their income and divide it amongst themselves. The training will last three years and various facilities will be provided.—A.P.

JOINT SECRETARIES FOR REFORM OFFICE

SIMLA, August 31.

The Associated Press of India understands that it has been decided to appoint two Joint Secretaries in the Reforms Office, with effect from the beginning of the coming Delhi season.

This decision arises from the increased work that will be thrown on this office consequent on the plan indicated by Lord Willingdon, in his address to the Legislature that, as soon as the Reforms Act was passed by the Parliament all steps would be taken in India to put it into operation without undue delay.

Mr. E. Conran Smith, Secretary, Transferred Department, Madras, has been selected as one of the two Joint Secretaries. The other has not yet been chosen as the replies of certain local Governments are awaited pending choice. Mr. Conran Smith is now on leave and is expected to return in October.—A.P.

Srinagar, Aug. 31.—The first and third of September have been declared public holidays by the Kashmir Government owing to the elections for the State Legislative Assembly which take place on September 3.

have obtained estates under a family settlement or after an ad adjudication by a Court of the disputed claims as between them and a male member of the family in which on some ground, each of them claimed the entire estate.

Less Litter
In June 1927, certain unofficial statisticians took particulars of litter on a measured mile of roadside between Oxford and Abingdon. Seven years later, they repeated the experiment. The result shows a decrease from 1803 items to 639. This increasing tidiness is thought to be due in part to several causes, including propaganda, bye-laws, litter baskets and boxes on omnibuses.

Indescribable Miseries Of Homeless

Lakhs Of Rupees Are Needed For Relief In Flood-Stricken Areas

CHAPRA, Aug. 30.

Mr. Lakshminarayan Sinha wiring from Chapra says:—
Dr. Jetley of B. C. R. C. who came from Patna on a boat gives a harrowing tale of the sufferings of the people and cattle. He has called ten doctors from Bombay with medicine I am daily communicating telegraphically with Rajendra Prasad at Patna who is anxiously trying to help and is directing the relief.

I am very thankful to all my colleagues and co-workers both official and non-official whom I cannot mention by names in such a short statement for the valuable and ungrudging help they are giving in this stupendous task.

THE SAVING GRACE.

Saran is fortunate at least in one respect that it has two of the most sympathetic, tactful and resourceful District Officers, Messrs. Pillai the Collector and Hamid, the Superintendent of Police. Mr. Pillai's name is now well-known all over India for what he did during the earthquake catastrophe. During the last few days he saved many grave situations and at least twice Saran owes a deep debt of gratitude to him for his great sympathy and spirit of service. They are doing whatever is humanly possible for them, to do.

EXCELLENT SERVICE.

I must also gratefully acknowledge the excellent service rendered by District and Municipal Board members and their executives, my own co-workers and the B. C. R. C. are not of course, sparing themselves. They have been doing this work continuously since January last and any human agency will feel worn out but in the face of people's sufferings they have acquired a fresh zeal and are pushing forward the relief work with great energy. Most of them are sufferers themselves but unmindful of their own comforts are helping others.

I would appeal H. E. Sir James Sifton and the Relief Commission to come forward to the rescue of Saran with generous hearts and open a purse. We cannot talk in thousands now but they will give anxious thoughts to Saran and try to relieve the untold sufferings of the people.

Lastly, I must appeal with all force at my command to the generous public of my country to suspend for a time being their amusements and comfort send every pie thus saved, for the flood-stricken people of Saran to Babu Rajendra Prasad at Patna.

Quake Shock.

Yesterday earthquake of a

modest intensity was felt at 9 a.m. lasting for three seconds. People are in a panic by the breach of Naini Bandh and water rising in great force has breached Chapra and Mashrak line between Khairah and Kacheri stations. Hence train running is stopped. Chapra-Garkha Road is washed away in several places.

Beyond Description.

The miseries of the people of Dighwara on Sonopore side are beyond description. People are homeless and shelterless and an occasional rainfall adds miseries. The relief operation is in full progress and arrangements of cattle relief is also made. Dr. Syed Mahmud, the District Officer and authorities are earnestly working.

STILL SUFFERING FROM FLOODS

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 31.

The Eastern parts of the United Provinces are still suffering from the floods. It is reported that the Ganges near Ghazipur is rising steadily and the floods have reached the streets of the town in many places. Boats are plying. Many villages are under water.

—A. P.

GOGRA IN FLOODS AGAIN

All Hopes Of Crops Shattered

SARAN, August 31.

Gogra is in high floods again inundating the villages under Manjhi, Revelgan, S'wari, Raghunathpur, and Darwall Thanas and shattering all future hopes of obtaining any crops.

The railway line between Khairah and Kacheri stations has been affected. Resumption of railway service between Sonepur and Chapra cannot be expected shortly.—United Press

SEQUEL TO DRUNKEN BRAWL

Accused Put Up For Trial On Murder Charge

Gopal Yashwant arrested by the Kalachowki Police was placed before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, on Friday.

It was stated that on June 26 last, Sahadev Sakharan, Yashwant Ramji and the accused were seated on a foot-path at Parel.

They were alleged to have got involved in a brawl while under the influence of drink, and Sahadev is alleged to have stabbed one Raghunath who provoked him by slapping in the face.

Raghunath was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital along with another of his friends who was also stabbed. On July 3, Raghunath succumbed to the injuries.

Since the incident, the three suspects were absconding and on Thursday the accused was arrested at the Parel Road and put up for trial on a charge of murder.

Pending further enquiries, the accused was remanded to police custody, till September 14.

Ellore, Aug. 29.—It is understood that a protest against the refusal of the authorities to restore wage-cuts, about 400 labourers of the Krishna Jute and Cotton Mills of Ellore, struck work.

Appeal For Medical Relief In Bihar

Dr. U. B. Narayanrao, General Secretary, All-India Medical Licensates' Association, in an appeal for Medical Relief in Floods in the Quake-stricken Bihar writes:—

Medical assistance is very urgently needed in the flood area for about three months and those medical volunteering their services should immediately place themselves at the disposal of Mr. G. K. Jetley, Secretary, Medical Relief Sub-Committee, Chapra, Bihar.

Free board and lodging with actual 3rd class travelling expenses and a small honorarium will be paid by the committee.

Viceroy's Relief Fund

Further donations to the "Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund" are detailed below:

	Rs. a p.
Madras Earthquake Relief Fund (Further contribution)	9,000 0 0
Junagadh State's contribution (Final instalment)	5,724 0 4
Through Nazim, Kattalmandi Court of Wards Hyderabad, Dn.	1,854 15 10
Through European Association, Bombay Branch	853 0 0
Through Collector, Mysore (Further contribution)	623 12 0
Earthquake Relief Fund Committee, Midnapur (Further contribution)	506 0 6
Through Sub-Collector, Hospet, Bellary	233 0 0
Including sums less than Rs. 200, the total of sums acknowledged upto the 29th August was:	Rs. 19,925-15-2.
The Grand Total upto 29th Aug. was dol. 1; Rs. 59,18,062-0-3.	

Madras, Aug. 29.—It is understood that there is a proposal to make Hyderabad one of the intermediate stations between Karachi and Madras, for the Karachi-Madras Air Mail Service, instead of Bellary, the present landing station. The Karachi-Madras service is likely to come into force by the end of the year.—

Lucknow Forms National Agriculturists Party

Present Association Demands Proper Place In New Constitution

LUCKNOW, August 30. With a view to contest the forthcoming Assembly election a Nationalist Agriculturists party was formed at a conference of the Taluqdars, Zamindars, and tenants held here under the presidency of Raja Sir Ram Pal Singh.

In the course of his presidential address Sir Ram Pal said: "A question may be asked here what is the need of forming an Agriculturists Party? You all know that a new constitution for India is in the making and very soon a reform scheme will be introduced here.

AGRICULTURAL COUNTRY

"It is in the fitness of things that we the agriculturists should desire to take a proper place in the new constitution. India is predominantly an agricultural country and it is therefore necessary that we the tenants and Taluqdars should, as of old, unite and work together for our mutual benefit and the good of the Country. It is wrong to say that there is a clash of interest between the classes, in fact our interest are never antagonistic and the good and welfare of one class is bound to react in favour of the other.

In the past our relations have been cordial we always considered ourselves as members of one happy family. No doubt of late certain things have happened which have led to an estrangement between us but I hope and trust that that will soon be a thing of the Past and we shall re-establish our old traditions.

POLITICAL SITUATION

"In order to consider the present political situation it is essential that we of the agriculturist profession should organise. Our party will no doubt look after the agriculturist but this does not mean that we should not march shoulder to shoulder with other political parties. We shall certainly do our bit for the political advancement of our country. And I can assure you that if we were certain that other political parties will look after our true

interests we do not think any need would have arisen to form a separate agriculturists' Party clarifying the position which has necessitated the formation of a new party."

At the end Raja Saheb appealed to one and all assembled there to cast their vote in favour of their Boards nominee and exhorted the Zamindars and Taluqdars to bestir themselves at this stage failing which they will be doomed like anything.

Prominent amongst those present were Raja of Salempur, Raja of Jahangirabad, Raja of Kasimnagar, Kunwar Rajendra Singh, Ex-Minister, U.P. Raja of Rasulpur.

AIMS AND OBJECTS.

The aims and objects of the party are as follows:—

1. To adopt measures for the peace prosperity and good government of the country.
2. To oppose all subversive activities which tend to create class antagonism and cause political and social upheavals in the country.
3. To create healthy and responsible public opinion in the country and to inculcate the spirit of real service in the masses.
4. To adopt all means necessary to promote the agricultural and economic advancement of rural classes.
5. To maintain good relations between landlords and tenants.
6. To adopt measure for the relief of agricultural indebtedness.
7. To take effective steps for regulating the currency and exchange policy in the interest of the country.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

A central Board was constituted with the following office-bearers and entrusted with the task of conducting party's election campaign Raja Sir Ram Pal Singh, President; Raja Sir Md. Fiaz Rasul Khan Seth, Secretary.

The Board's nominees for the Assembly will be announced on September 3 when it will meet again.—United Press.

PROPOSAL PROFESSIONAL TAX

Meetings Of Protest Against Local Dst. Board's Action

(From A Correspondent.)
BULSAR, (By Mail.)
Suggestions have been made from different parts of the District of Surat, that the Professional Tax. Anti-propaganda Committee should also have a constructive programme with reference to the proposed Professional Tax. The committee has considered the matter and has decided to form a Nationalist Party to contest the ensuing Surat District Local Board election provided the Congress does not run its own candidates. It has become perfectly evident from the fact that so many meetings throughout the district have been held to protest against the proposed Professional Tax, that the general administration of the present Surat District Local Board is far from being satisfactory and requires a thorough overhauling.

Parsi Portia IN NAGPUR COURT

Assists Sjt. B. J. Desai In Shia Case

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)
For the first time in Nagpur, a woman barrister appeared in a case in the Judicial Commissioner's Court on 27th August. She is Miss Byramjee who assisted Mr. Bhulal Desai of Bombay in the Burhanpur hearing before Mr. F. H. Staples, Additional Judicial Commissioner.

The parties in this case are 'Shias' belonging to what is called Daudi Borah community, and the question at issue was the claim for the right of access, worship and prayer in mosques, graveyards and resthouses situated on the outskirts of Burhanpur.

The lower court decided in favour of the plaintiffs at Burhanpur. In appeal before Mr. Staples, a large number of texts from religious treatises in Arabic, Persian, Urdu and Gujarati were quoted by counsel on both sides to support their contentions.

CAWNPORE TOWN CONGRESS MEETS

Committee Formed To Draft Work

CAWNPORE, (By Mail.)
The first meeting of the newly elected Town Congress Committee of Cawnpore was held in the Shivaji Middle School near Maston Road.

Mr. G. G. Joy's resignation from the General Secretaryship was accepted with regrets. A resignation received from Pt. Reghubar Dayal Bhatta was read, but it was not considered as it was declared that he had not been elected a Vice-President of the Committee at all.

The question was then raised of electing a General Secretary in place of Mr. Joy. Some members asked, if the Executive Committee had been given the powers by the general body of Congressmen of Cawnpore, to elect members and office-bearers on the Executive Committee in place of vacancies, as was done every year after the elections were over. The objection was, however, ruled out and it was stated that the Constitution of the Congress laid down that vacancies could be filled up by the Executive Committee itself. The election of the Secretary was then postponed for the next meeting.

ELECTION OF VICE-PRESIDENT
Lala Ram Ratan Gupta, who had withdrawn his candidature from the membership of the Committee before Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant, following Pt. Bal Krishna Sharma's party's withdrawal, was elected acting vice-president in place of Mr. Gopi Nath Singh, in gaol and Mr. Devendra Nath Shukla was elected assistant secretary in place of Mr. Prakash Narain Saxena, in gaol.

Messrs. Reghubar Dayal Misra, Harihar Nath Shastri, Shri Ratna Shukla, Monohar Lal Jain and Devendra Nath Shukla were elected the representatives of the Committee on the Provincial Congress Committee.

A committee of seven members was formed to draft a programme of work. Another committee was formed for making arrangements for the Provincial Committee meeting here on September 9, next.—United Press.

It is understood that H. E. H. The Nizam who had under consideration the resignation of Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur from his office of Chief Engineer and Secretary, Nizam's P.W.D., has refused to accept it and the Nawab will therefore continue in his post as hitherto.

FINDS OF OLD RELICS

Results Of Excavations In Madras

MADRAS, (By Mail.)
Relics which are said to trace the history of Madras to several centuries back have been discovered in Kiyauk Madras by the Government Museum, under the direction of Messrs. M. D. Razhavan and T. C. Aravamudan with the help of the Museum Staff.

The Government Museum has been conducting excavations during the past 3 weeks in "Fontenon" Kilpauk, Madras, which is the residence of Mr. E. R. Prudhomme, Proprietor of Hope Prudhomme and Co. The Excavations have brought to light a number of burial urns, one at least of which is 4 ft. long and 2-1/2 ft. broad. Some of the urns contain smaller vessels packed into them and also similar vessels mounted around those on the outside. These are presumed to be urns into which ashes of dead persons were preserved. But no bones have been discovered.

10-LEGGED STONE COFFIN
A large piece of earthenware (sarcophagus) stone coffin, over 6 ft. in length) was discovered. Though its sides and top are broken, still it is possible to reconstruct the pot, and it is believed to have stood on 10 legs, five on each side. When opened, it is expected, that it will contain the skeleton of a human being or at least ashes and a large amount of pottery, and perhaps some primitive implements as well. A bead of pottery, large for its type, was also discovered and it is interesting because of its being almost unique.

PRIMITIVE POTTERY
The previous finds include various types of primitive pottery including black tipped pottery which few have been found so far in this part of the country. A small blade of iron wide at the cutting edge and tapering to a small butt has also been discovered. The blade is of the primitive celt type. A fine bird of pottery with an attractive glaze over it is also among the finds. Roughly these remains it is stated might be dated to five thousand years back. Madras seems to be really founded not in 1639 but many centuries earlier.—United Press.

SIX YEARS R. I. FOR KIDNAPPING

Medical Practitioner As One Of Accused

BANKURA, (By Mail.)
Bibhuti Bhushan Chakravarty, a medical practitioner, has been convicted of kidnapping and other offences and sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Bankura to six years' rigorous imprisonment. Two others, Pochi Sayer, a servant of the father of the kidnapped girl and Nitya Gopal, a village barber, have been awarded four years each.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against all three. The facts of the case were that, late in the night of May 14, taking advantage of the temporary absence of the father of the girl (Rukmini Das) and other members of the family at a Kirtan performance in the village, the servant kidnapped her. After he had proceeded some distance with the girl, he was joined by the other two accused, namely, Bibhuti, who treated the girl on a previous occasion during her illness, and Nitya Gopal, the barber, who served the girl's father. They took her to several places in the course of the next seven days and she was rescued on May 20 from the village of Mangaldanga.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA MOMIN CONFERENCE AT GAYA

Reception Committee Elects Office-bearers

(From A Correspondent.)
GAYA, Aug. 28.

The Reception Committee of the All-India Momin Conference, which is to be held at Gaya, organized public meetings at Aurangabad, Chhabasa, Jamshedpur, Sheikhpura, Hissu Nawada and Akbore during last week. Thousands of Momin brethren enrolled as members and volunteers. Everywhere Jamiats had been formed to organize localities. Much enthusiasm prevails.

All provincial and district Jamiats must send names for the presidency of the Conference by September 15 and try their best to make the conference successful.

On 24th instant the Reception Committee had elected formally, the following office bearers, volunteers, sub-committee's Chairman, Mr. Latifur Rahman Secretary, joint secretaries, Mr. Ishaque Husain Vakil and Mr. Khawaja Mohamad Vakil.

MEETING FOR COMING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Sj. K. Rao's Exhortation To Support Congress Candidates

ELLORE, Aug. 27.

Speaking at a public meeting convened by the Ellore Congress Municipal Election Committee, Sj. Kaleswara Rao, General Secretary, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, traced the origin and growth of local bodies in the presidency.

He explained to the audience how the Justice Party for the last fourteen years in the Madras Legislative Council has not done any public good. The decision of the Congress to capture local administrative bodies is a step in the right direction.

The speaker then exhorted the audience to give wholehearted support to Congress candidates in the ensuing Municipal Elections.

HIGH PRESSURE ON RURAL MASSES

Sequel To Land-Revenue Collections

(From Our Correspondent.)
AMRAOTI, August 26.

Land revenue collections in Amraoti District are still in progress and in several cases steps are being taken to recover land revenue by actual attachment sale of moveable and immovable property. Only in few cases that are brought to the notice of the D. C. some sort of relief is promised. The lower staff is neither willing nor has power to give adequate relief. Coercive measures are adopted in due course without any inquiry. Even a relief that is promised is limited. This state of affairs is likely to work hardship in rural areas. Already the number of recovery cases has risen and big landholders and money-lenders are to be found on the list of defaulters.

There may be no movement for non-payment of rent but it cannot be gain-said that the present collections are being made under adverse conditions and high pressure in rural areas. Failure of crops and low agricultural prices continue and agricultural income has been insufficient even to meet the cost of production. Money market is close to all agriculturists and it is not possible to get loan on security of good lands at tempting rates of interest under these circumstances, it is very necessary that Government should come to rescue and give relief to the ryots.

COW PROTECTION C. P. B. Urged To Include It In Programme

The secretary of the B. E. D. Cattle Relief Committee writes:—

The economic importance of cow protection in an agricultural country like India can be easily imagined.

In spite of the fact that the question has been criminally neglected and strangely enough, national leaders and organisations, have so far preferred to avoid it for some reason or other. Time has come when all Indians should take up this question and consider it on national basis. Especially the Indian National Congress should take this matter and include it as one of the items of its programme.

It is desirable that the Congress Parliamentary Party and the National party should include this question in their programme of work in legislatures and try to restrict indiscriminate slaughter of useful milk and agricultural cattle by suitable legislation without interference with the communal rites of any particular class or community.

The Joint Committee of the Humanitarian and Cow Protection Associations of Bombay have formally appealed to both the parties to include this question in their programme.

CONVICTED FOR GAMING

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, Aug. 30

On a charge of keeping a common gaming house brought by the Kurla police who raided a room in Ahmednagar Kikabhai building on August 18 last, Keshavi Ladhkar was convicted yesterday by the Resident Magistrate of Kurla on his own plea of guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 70 or in default two weeks' hard labour.

Gopal Swami, who was arrested by Sub-Inspector D. H. Chaudhari along with the above accused having been found in the alleged gambling den, pleaded not guilty and claimed to be tried. His case was therefore adjourned.

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Reserves	4,44,647
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"Disunity Responsible For Many Evils"

STRENGTHEN HANDS OF YOUR UNION EXHORTS GIRI TO E. I. RY. WORKERS

CALCUTTA, AUG. 26.

"The future constitution will give some representation to the workers, though very inadequate and unsatisfactory for protecting the workers' rights. But unless the restrictions as regards representation of cases concerning individual workmen and participation in Trade Union political activities are removed representation of Labour in Legislatures will be a mockery." Thus said Mr. V. V. Giri, in his presidential address at the annual conference of the E. I.

Railway Employees Association held to-day at the Albert Hall.

Continuing Mr. Giri said: "On account of drastic retrenchments, the labour force on the E. I. Railway has been reduced very considerably. In 1929-30, nearly 150,283 railwaymen were employed on the East Indian Railway, whereas by the end of 31st March 1933, 26,350 posts were abolished. This means not only widespread unemployment to those, who have already worked on the railway but also restricted opportunities of employment for the sons of railwaymen who are on the eve of retirement due to medical disability or infirmity of age."

NEED OF COMBINED EFFORT.

As regards wage-cuts Mr. Giri declared, "On account of the introduction of the new scales of pay, there seems to be no hope of early restoration of wage-cuts, even though the financial position of the Railway is fastly improving. It is the duty of all the workers organisations to combine to a greater extent to bring about strong pressure on the Railway administration to cancel the existing wage-cuts."

"Concluding Mr. Giri said, 'I hope E. I. Railwaymen through their Unions will realise that their disunity is responsible for many of their ills and that under a strong Trade Union throughout the Railway and under A.I.R.F., many of the troubles to which they are subjected can be avoided.

I appeal to you all once again for cent per cent organisation and discipline and thereby strengthen the hands of your Union and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation in its efforts secure the amelioration of your working condition.—United Press.

A Phagwara message says that Pandit Raulat Ram, Dictator of the Hindus and Sikhs of Phagwara has received a letter from the Tehsildar of the place requesting him to provide him with the list of those Hindus who have shifted to the British territory so that they might be recalled and the lands which were forcibly taken away from them might be restored to them.

General Education Academy

65 New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

BENARES (Hindu University) ADMISSION EXAMINATION March 1935.

The examination is the easiest entrance qualification to Indian Universities. It is open to private candidates without restrictions. Recognised throughout India for the purposes of admission to colleges.

CENTRE:-Benares City.

SUBJECTS: English, Mathematics. One or two languages, (all Indian Languages allowed) one of which must be a classical language. History and Geography AND one of the following:—Physics & Chemistry, Drawing, Agriculture, Surveying, Book-keeping & Typewriting, Botany, Manual Training. LADY STUDENTS may offer Music in place of Mathematics.

OUR RESULTS: We have cent per cent result to our credit in the first year of our establishment.

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Rs. 100 for the complete course; Extra for Second Language and subjects like Commerce which require special tuition. Quotations on application to the Director. 10 per cent extra for postal tuition. Concession to students from the same family. No preliminary and forms to all.

CORRESPONDENCE:

All enquiries are carefully and promptly attended to if accompanied by return postage.

desired by the State Government. —United Press.

Toll Of Tuberculosis In Baroda

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Aug. 30
Cholera continues in Kamrej Taluka, Nausari District. It is lessening, for prompt sanitary measures being taken.

The Sanitary Commissioner, Pandit declared that the Tuberculosis is a notifiable disease like plague, cholera and small pox and urged all that were suffering to inform the Health Officer because 6 per cent of deaths in Baroda are due to Tuberculosis annually.

Ottawa Puts Back India's Recovery

(Continued from page 1.)

out of the scheme, Mr. Raju says "We wish to note here on the broad question that commodities in the production of which British capital is invested and British racial interests are involved, this question whether by standing out of the scheme the trade would have suffered should be answered in the negative, scheme or no scheme, in the light of the example of Ceylon before us at the present moment."

With regard to those commodities in which the Indian interests are involved, by standing out of the scheme they would lose ground in those commodities where other Empire countries compete, all other things being equal."

On the question whether consumers in India were affected by the tariff changes in the imports, it is contended that it is difficult to isolate the effect of preference from the other factor such as exchange and so forth.

Other causes besides preference have effected the customs revenue. SUFFERING CONFINED TO INDIA.

Proceeding Mr. Raju points out "the majority of the Ottawa Committee in para four of the report observed as follows "we consider that preferences given on the following commodities are definitely valuable: Coffee, Coir yarn, Coir matting, Oil seed, Cane and meal, spices teak, and other hardwoods, woolen carpets and rugs, Tobacco, Castor seed, Groundnuts and pig lead. From the figures available it would appear that the "money value" of the preferences given in respect of these commodities amounts to £1,781,000 or about Rs. 2.27 lakhs.

As regards linseed, the exports to U. K. have increased very largely in the year 1933/34. Not only U. K. but many other countries have purchased.

much larger quantities than they even did before, for instance, Netherlands increased from 200 to 3,984, Belgium from 345 to 10,204 and some other countries from 1,511 to 104,925. These figures would negative the contention that the increase in U. K. market in this year is due to Preference.

The report that Preference helps Indian linseed to oust the Argentine linseed from U. K. market is not a correct appreciation of the facts. In spite of the failure of India's crop to a considerable extent and her reduced acreage, India supplied U. K. nearly as much as India did in the year 1933.

With regard to Tea, it is contended that the Tea Restriction Scheme of 1933 having come into operation, the effect of Preference has been obscured by this scheme. As regards Ceylon, it did not ratify the agreement, but is enjoying Preferences as though it did, and refused to respect the obligations although India, which ratified the Ottawa Convention, paid the price in full and, is therefore, entitled to better position than Ceylon, is more to suffer, because the suffering is confined to Indian interests.

JUTE TRADE OUTSIDE U. K.

In respect of Jute, India's export trade lay mostly outside the U. K. market being only eight per cent. of the total Indian exports. India's export figures in unmanufactured tobacco register an increase. But the increase is also registered in the case of India's exports to countries not granting preference. While it is true that the preference had been of some assistance in U. K. market, it is emphasised that India has been enjoying preference since 1919 and that it had been noticed that the consumption of pipe tobacco which India exports has been gradually falling off in the United Kingdom.

In respect of castor seed and groundnut, it is opined that preference has not been able to increase India's trade.

As regards the value of the scheme to the United Kingdom, it is pointed out that the following commodities of the imports preference has been found to have been definitely valuable to U. K. 1. Astettes manufactures, 2. Boots and shoes, 3. Brushes, 4. Buttons of metal, 5. Chemicals etc., 6. Cordage and rope, 7. Cork manufactures, 8. Cutlery, 9. Drugs and medicines, 10. Earthenware and porcelain, 11. Furniture and cabinet ware, 12. Hardware, 13. Instruments and apparatus, 14. Drugs etc., containing spirit, 15. Machinery and millwork, 16. Aluminium wrought, 17. Brass, bronze and similar alloys, wrought, 18. Oils, 19. Oil and floor cloth, 20. Copper wrought, 21. German silver and nickel, 22. Lead wrought, 23. Zinc wrought, 24. Paints and solutions, 25. Packing, 26. Rubber manufactures, 27. Haberdashery and millinery, 28. Toys and requisites for games etc., 29. Cycles, 30. Woollen manufactures.

BENEFITS TO BRITAIN.

On the whole, taking the whole range of im-

ports on which preferences are given to the U. K. and the results obtained in favour of that country, practically on the whole range it cannot be gainsaid that substantial benefits were gained by the United Kingdom. Economically India does not stand to gain but on the contrary she stands to lose much in the long run. Increased dependence upon the market of the country to which India is subordinate and the gradual alienation of the markets of the world which have been good to India is not conducive to India's economic prosperity.

BANE OF BRITISH PREFERENCE

Sir Abdur Rahim's Dissenting Minute

Sir Abdur Rahim and Mr. K. C. Neogy have appended a minute of dissent to the majority Report in which they hold:

(1) Preferences given by the United Kingdom to our agricultural products have not, to any extent that matters, helped India to recover the lost ground. On the other hand preferences given by India to the United Kingdom have adversely affected our foreign markets.

(2) Heavy deficiency in our exports is mainly due to the weakening of our foreign markets and small increase in exports that there has been during 1933-34 as compared with 1932-33 is not such as to reassure us that India is on a fair way economic and financial recovery.

(3) Having regard to the economic policies adopted practically by all other countries, trade agreements on the basis of mutual interests seem inevitable.

Therefore, they recommend definite agreements on the system of quotas with all important countries so that our trade position may be established on a surer basis.

The Ottawa Agreement should, at least be modified to the extent necessitated by such agreements.

Majority Report

The following are extracts from the Report of the Committee:

"The evidence before us has consisted for the most part of a departmental report prepared by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, but this has been supplemented in the course of our enquiry by certain further statements supplied at our request, which will be found attached to the report. We take this opportunity of expressing our opinion that though we do not necessarily subscribe to all the deductions or conclusions contained therein, Dr. Meek's report constitutes a very fair and impartial review of trade conditions since the initiation of the preferential scheme.

NOT PRECISE ESTIMATE.

"We do at this stage draw attention to the difficulties attendant on the formulation of any precise estimate of the effect of the preferences on the trade of India. Even at the end of the period under review, that is to say, in March 1934, the preferential scheme had been in operation for fifteen months only, and in our opinion so short a period cannot permit of the full development and operation of the effects of a system of trade preferences.

"Our task fell into five divisions:

(a) The examination of the effect on exports of the preferences granted to India under the Trade Agreement.

(b) Conversely, the examination of the effect on imports of the preferences granted by India.

(c) The examination of the effect of the preferences granted by India on the prices of commodities enjoying preferences.

(d) The examination of the effect of preferences granted by India on customs revenue.

(e) The examination of the effect of the preferences granted by India on industries, if any which had made representation to Government in regard to the effect on them of the import preferences.

PREFERENCE TO RICE.

There is general agreement among us that the evidence before the Committee justifies the conclusion that the preference to rice has been of value to India, whose position in the United Kingdom market has improved both relatively and absolutely during the period under review. We would invite the attention of the Government to the necessity of ensuring that the effectiveness of the preference is not diminished by the invasion of the United Kingdom market by foreign paddy and we would also ask them to consider whether a preference

for rice cannot be secured elsewhere, particularly in Malaya. We are assured that these are matters, which are receiving the careful consideration of Government. LINSEED.

While we are impressed with the very significant increase of exports of Indian linseed to the United Kingdom, we could not fail to note that there had been a similar important increase in the exports to other countries. Nor could we ignore the fact that there had been a short crop in the Argentine in 1932, but nevertheless, we consider that the preference has secured to the Indian exporter a very substantial share in the United Kingdom market which had been practically lost to India and to this extent it must be regarded as beneficial.

TEA.

We are of opinion that the operation of the international scheme for the control of the marketing of tea has obscured the real value of the preference of 2d. per pound enjoyed by Indian tea in the United Kingdom. The preference, has however, achieved its object and has maintained India's position vis-a-vis Ceylon in the United Kingdom market and it will ensure India a fair share in that most important market in the event of any increase in her export allotment, under the restriction scheme. We are therefore of the opinion that the preference has been of value.

TANNED SKINS

We are of opinion that the evidence before us does not warrant the conclusion that the preference has produced an appreciable effect on exports from India.

SOME VALUE

We consider that any advantage which has accrued from the preference on jute manufactures has been in the nature of insurance against loss of market rather than a positive gain to the Indian manufacturer. The preference is of the same value in that it permits the Indian exporter to compete on equal terms with the British manufacturer.

TEAK

We are of opinion that an advantage has accrued from this preference. India has improved her position relatively and absolutely in the United Kingdom market. We notice that the off-take of Indian teak by countries not granting preference has also shown an increase.

WOOLLEN CARPETS

We are agreed that India has secured a definite advantage from the preference on woollen carpets.

TOBACCO

The statistics of exports from India and of imports into the United Kingdom appear to warrant the conclusion that the preference has been of assistance to India. We are impressed with the potential value of this preference in view of the increasing production of cigarette tobacco in India.

CASTOR SEED

We are of opinion that this preference has been of value and has enabled India to make a certain amount of headway at the expense of her competitors. The extent of the advance is, however, not very marked.

PIG LEAD

The statistics of exports from India and imports into the United Kingdom in respect of pig lead indicate that an advantage has accrued to India since preference was granted. The preference has been shared, however, with other Empire countries and Australia appears to have benefited to a greater extent than India.

UNCERTAIN

In the case of castor oil, while it is true that the Indian product has consolidated its position in the United Kingdom market at the expense of foreign oil countries other than the United Kingdom have also increased their demand for Indian oil. We cannot therefore say with any certainty that the preference has benefited the Indian exporter in general.

NO ADVANTAGE

We are of opinion that no advantage has resulted from this preference but we were informed that until such time as India can absorb all available supplies of linseed cake, which is a by-product of crushing industry of great value for cattle feeding purposes, Indian linseed oil is not likely to be in a position to compete with oil produced in Europe.

LITTLE BENEFIT

We are agreed that the preference on coconut oil has been of little benefit to India though we realise its value in safeguarding the preferences on more important items such as ground-nut oil, for which coconut oil is a possible substitute.

GROUNDNUT OIL

In the case of groundnut oil,

"Chronicle" Congress Number

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The Number, which will be profusely Illustrated, will contain contributions on current topics---political, social, economic, educational, scientific and artistic---by well-known leaders and publicists.

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Congress
Session

we are of opinion that a very definite advantage has resulted from the preference. India's total exports have increased significantly in the past two years and the United Kingdom market has been almost completely captured.

RAPESEED AND SEASUM OILS. We are of opinion that the preference in respect of these oils has little value in themselves though here again, as in the case of coconut oil, we recognise their safeguarding value.

COFFEE

We are of opinion that though the coffee preference has been of advantage to Empire countries, it has not enabled India to do more than maintain her position in the United Kingdom market. We were informed by certain of our members who are particularly interested in coffee production that full benefit of the preference will not be available until the Indian producers have taken steps to overcome the disadvantages mentioned in the departmental report and to undertake intensive marketing propaganda in their more important markets. We recommend to Government that the possibility of securing an increased preference for Indian coffee should be considered.

COIR.

Though the preference on coir has not been effective in maintaining the level of exports of coir yarn to the United Kingdom, we consider that the very marked increase in respect of coir mats and mattings is clear evidence of the beneficial effect of the preference.

BRAN AND POLLARDS

On the evidence before us, it does not appear that the preference in bran and pollards has been of benefit to India.

GROUND NUTS

As in the case of pig lead and coffee, we find that though the preference has enabled India to gain some advantage, other Empire countries have gained to a greater extent.

"SANDALWOOD OIL"

We are of opinion that the preference has been of definite advantage in that it has secured to India a greater share of the United Kingdom market at a time when exports to foreign countries were decreasing.

GRANITE SETTS

We are agreed that the preference on granite setts has been of advantage to India in so far as it has enabled a new line of trade to start.

"MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE"

We consider that the evidence so far available does not justify the conclusion that the preference has yet been of benefit to India.

COTTON YARN, SPICES AND WHEAT

We are generally agreed that the preferences on these commodities have not been of benefit

modities have not been of benefit up to now.

RAW COTTON

On the conclusion of the Ottawa Agreement, His Majesty's Government took steps to implement their undertakings under that Agreement in respect of raw cotton by appointing a Committee to examine the possibilities of the further use of Indian cotton in Lancashire. As a result when the Lancashire Textile Delegation came to India, the experiments of the Cotton Committee had progressed far enough to make it possible for the Lancashire Delegation to enter into a definite undertaking that Lancashire would use more Indian cotton. We are agreed that, on the whole, Dr. Meek's report contains a fair statement of the advantage which has accrued to India from the undertaking of His Majesty's Government under the Ottawa Agreement.

SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT

We are of opinion that the assured of take of pig iron to the United Kingdom under the supplementary Agreement was of value to the Indian pig iron producer and we are equally satisfied that the agreement in respect of sheet bar has been of some advantage.

COLONIAL PREFERENCES

We are of opinion that the preferences granted by the self-governing Colonies have had little effect on Indian trade. We note that Ceylon has not given full effect to the preference agreed upon at Ottawa. We recommend the immediate consideration of the Ceylon Report and the resumption of negotiations with Ceylon with a view arriving at a definite decision in respect of our trade relations with that Colony.

DANGER TO RICE

IMPORTS TO U. K.

SIMLA, August 31. Mr. James in a supplementary note wants the Government of India to represent to His Majesty's Government the danger to rice imports from India in the United Kingdom, by reason of the increasing imports of foreign paddy.

Bhai Parmanand thinks that the present inquiry is premature, and that a year later, it should have yielded more definite results.

Dr. Desouza in a supplementary note points out the reaction of the preferential scheme on trade in rice, coffee and coconut which are stable products of the Malabar Coast. He asks the Government of India to take strong action to protect her agriculture.

ERECTION OF ABDUL GAFFAR NAGAR

(Continued from page 20.)

Natalwala, Sjt. Gulam Hussein Parekh, Sjt. Rangildas Maganlal Kapadia, Sjt. Sakaram Vaman Joshi, Sjt. Sanmukhrai H. Mehta, Smt. Zebra S. Magul, Smt. Miss Bibbo, Sjt. Anand Prasad Kapur, Sjt. Bhupatrai J. Mehta, Sjt. Fazul M. Moghul, Sjt. Girdharilal Hemdev, Sjt. Ganpathishankar N. Mehta, Smt. Menavathiben Narotamdas Sheth, Smt. Lilavathiben Devidas Dalal, Sjt. Vakatchand J. Gandhi, Sjt. H. B. Shah, Sjt. Jaganlal Mansukial, Sjt. Kirtilal D. Parikh, Sjt. Kashibhai Somabhai, Sjt. Tulsidas Narsibhai, Sjt. Kesheval L. Shah, Sjt. Kuvjerji G. Patel, Sjt. Givraj Becharadas Kothari, and Sjt. Harkisandas Laxmidas. (To be continued)

ASSEMBLY ELECTION

Mr. Walchand's Manifesto

Mr. Walchand Hirachand has issued a statement to the voters of the Central Division in the course of which he says:

You will appreciate that it is growing increasingly necessary to watch the financial, commercial and industrial interests of the country as questions affecting them will be decided from the floor of the Legislative Assembly. Many of these questions are often technical, involving details of complicated commercial and industrial transactions. It is difficult, if not impossible for our political leaders to do full justice to all these matters since they cannot be expected to be familiar with all of them. Many of them have often expressed to me the desirability of experience in industrialists and businessmen entering the Legislative Assembly so that vital issues affecting the economic destinies of our country may be properly fought out. I have been directly and actively engaged in various important industrial and commercial enterprises in this country such as constructional engineering, salt and sugar manufacturing, shipping, insurance, indigenous banking and general distribution.

On political grounds, I have been a supporter of the Indian National Congress in general. The Communal Award, as it stands now, is, I feel against national solidarity and, therefore, unsatisfactory. To the support from the agriculturist voters from the Division, I can lay a special claim as I have been an active agriculturist for over the last 12 years of life, carrying on agricultural operations and experiments on a very extensive scale and therefore possessing a first hand knowledge of the various difficulties confronting the Indian Agricultural Industry. I am a member of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and of the Sugar Committee of the Council.

EDUCATION IN VILLAGES

"Christian Missionaries' Philanthropic Services"

U. P. MINISTER OPENS CONFERENCE

LUCKNOW, Aug. 31.

Opening the conference on education of village Indian Christians here this morning, Sir J. P. Srivastava, Minister for Education, United Provinces, referred to the valuable work done by Christian Missionary societies in the field of modern education in India. Indians, therefore, owed them a deep debt of gratitude for their philanthropic services. According to the census of 1931, he proceeded, about 28 per cent. of the total male population among Christians and 20 per cent. of females in the United Provinces were literate, which showed literacy among Christian community was comparatively satisfactory.

Continuing he said the difficulties with which they were now mainly concerned pertained to villages, the educational administration of which was vested in District Boards. The latter naturally resented undue interference from Government in their sphere. In such circumstances the only permanent solution, to his mind, of the difficulties of minority village communities was to fall into line as far as possible with other communities. He appreciated how the Indian Christian Community recognise that anything that tended to create antagonism between its members and members of other communities would in the long run be injurious to Indian Christians themselves and real progress lay in making relations between the members of different communities as cordial as possible. He felt confident that communal goodwill would be established between the Christian community and Government as a result of the conference and Government would be able to do all that was humanly possible to remove the difficulties which hampered the development of education amongst village Indian Christians.

In conclusion he made it clear that he would not be committed to any resolution which the Conference might pass.—A. P.

IN THE STUDIOS ---- ON THE SCREEN



Vishwanath And Ratanbai in "Rupalekha", shown at the Minerva.

"MANHATTAN MELODRAMA" At The Regal

This dramatic picture has showmanship vividly present in cast, story and production values. Its interest-creating potentialities are solely dependent upon the amount, money and effort applied to its exploitation. Screen quality for modern audiences, men, women and children, seriously entertaining and morally instructive is there. The producers have done their part—provided novel saleable merchandise. It's up to the men who play it. Although, elaborately mounted, "Manhattan Melodrama," is simple drama with broad appeal. It deals with an understandable situation, presenting it clearly and completely. Yet while using every theatrical trick to deliver its wallop, it permits deft illusion to have a forceful part. Topical interludes, accentuating the pictures character make possible an understanding more realistic than were entire reliance placed upon action or dialogue. "Manhattan Melodrama" is life drama of two men and a woman and modernly romantic. It includes many sparkling comedy moments in situation, action and dialogue. With quick excitement it builds suspense. Located in New York, covering a period of years, using few persons as symbols, it is the intimate human story of two boys. Orphaned in the General Slocum steamship disaster, further bereft when their foster father is killed during a Trotsky riot; one (Gable) chose the wrong life path, the other (Powell) the accepted right. Blackie, craps-shooting kid, became a big shot gambler. Jim, studious, became a lawyer. Always a bond between them, their paths separated crossed and finally converged at the most critical moments. Blackie killed, but, aided by his pas Syd, he cleverly tricked Jim (now district attorney) so that he had no case. Blackie, loving Eleanor, his mistress, surrendered her to Jim when he knew that union meant happiness for both. When Snow, Jim's ex-aid, menaced his chief's gubernatorial ambitions, threa-

RUPALEKHA At The Minerva

The glamour of Emperor Asoke's name, the atmosphere and the director's clever way of handling his characters has made a success of Rupalekha. A lot of originality is seen in the camera-work. Recording is excellent and background music especially commendable. Phari Sanyal as hero is one of the best. Saigal as Asoke is restrained and dignified, and Ratan is sweet; and a speciality of New Theatres is the careful work by the minor characters.

MARATHI PLAY Andhalyachi Shala

"The school for the Blind", written by S. V. Vartak, B.A. 61st performance staged by Natya Manvantar Ltd. under the presidency of Bar. M. R. Jayakar at the Royal Opera House on Saturday, the 1st of September in the night at 10 p.m.

tening to expose the Blackie-Jim relations, the inside story on Eleanor as well as that of the Arnold killing, Blackie, to protect both, killed against. Jim prosecuted, convicted and obtained a death sentence against his boyhood friend. But there was no venom in Blackie's heart. As governor, Jim was deaf to Eleanor's pleas. Blackie, knowing what was going on alone sympathized with the perplexed man. In his strange philosophy, he would consider Jim a skunk if he did anything other than his sworn duty to the people. In Sing Sing's death house, the men re-live their lives but Jim is sorry for the path he chose. As Father Joe, who once pulled them from the burning river boat, listens, Jim would commute the sentence. But not for Blackie. With quick step he marches to the fate the law demands. The lights dim suddenly as Jim stumbles down the corridor. But the finale is not morbid; rather a triumph for men who stuck to their ideals.



"Bottoms Up", now shown at the Regal

"THE TRUMPET BLOWS" (PATHE)— "MANHATTAN MELODRAMA" (REGAL) —"EVERGREEN" (EXCELSIOR)— "RUPLEKHA" (MINERVA)

"EVERGREEN" At The Empire

The brilliant film version of the popular stage play "Evergreen," which is this week's attraction at the Empire provides fitting material for the superlative talent of the star player, Jessie Matthews, who undoubtedly repeats the success she achieved in the same role in the stage play.

Jessie's delightful dancing and singing is an outstanding feature, and she also shows her powers as an emotional actress in the scene where she confesses to an angry audience her duplicity in posing as her famous vaudeville star mother.

Big spectacular settings and effects are opulent backgrounds for song and dance scenes, staged by Buddy Bradley, and played by picked beauties, chorines and dancers.

A diverting performance comes from Sonnie Hale as an eccentric theatrical producer, and Barry MacKay provides the romantic interest as the publicity man, Tommy Thompson. Other players in a sterling cast are Hartley Power, Betty Balfour, Ivor Maclaren and Betty Shale.

Melodious numbers, sparkling treatment by the director, Victor Saville, and the sterling work of the players mentioned above make "Evergreen" gorgeous entertainment.

"THE TRUMPET BLOWS" At The Pathe

"The Trumpet Blows," George Raft's latest starring picture for Paramount, is now showing at the Pathe Theatre. Supporting him are Adolphe Menjou, Frances Drake, Sidney Toler, Katherine De Mille, Edward Ellis and Nydia Westman.

The story, an original by Porter Emerson Browne, is a romance of Mexico, laid against the colorful, thrilling background of the bull ring.

Directed by Stephen Roberts, it tells of Raft, a dashing young Mexican, who has been educated in the United States, to dampen his ambition of becoming a matador. His elder brother, Menjou, is a retired bandit of the "Robin Hood" type, now a respected, wealthy cattle rancher.

Menjou loves his brother dearly and tries to keep him from bull fighting. Frances Drake, a charming dancing girl, brought to the hacienda to celebrate Raft's return to Mexico, draws him into an impulsive romance. When he discovers his brother is in love with her, he immediately leaves for Mexico City and the bull ring.

The ensuing rivalry between the brothers and the romantic and tragic phases of the young matador's rise to prominence in the arena, serve as the elements for the gripping and convincing climax.

Stephen Roberts, one of Para-

"WONDER BAR" At The Carlton

The First National mammoth musical and dramatic spectacle "Wonder Bar" opens to-day at the Carlton Theatre. Al Jolson in the film-version, plays the same role as an entertainer de luxe. Other members of the stellar array include Kay Francis, Dolores Del Rio, Ricardo Cortez, Dick Powell and Hal Le Roy.

In addition there are three hundred beautiful chorus girls picked from 8,000 applicants who dance and sing clad in diaphanous gowns for the gigantic spectacles created and staged by Busby Berkeley, the wizard of musical ensembles. Berkeley, who also staged the numbers for "42nd Street," "Footlight Parade" and "Gold Diggers" of 1933, is said to have surpassed even in the gigantic spectacles in these pictures by the uniqueness, beauty and magnificence of this new conception.

These spectacles spice the dramatic production which has been staged on a grand scale, the locale being a night club of gay Paris, the story centering about the entertainers, their romances with each other and with patrons.

mount's better known film directors, handles the megaphone on this story which was brought to the screen by Wallace Smith.



"The Trumpet Blows," now shown at the Pathe.

INDIAN STUDIOS

A NEWS-REEL FROM INDIAN STATES.—The preliminary arrangements for supplying the cinema with a news-reel of films depicting current life and events in the Indian States are now almost complete. The present proposals are to take silent pictures of the chief events in the States and supplement this with a sound strip in one of the Bombay Studios in the form of a travelogue. This offers the advantage of being able to show a vernacular version in Hindi, Gujarati and Maharathi in addition to the "English Talkie." "The Indian States Bulletin" who are responsible for this venture inform us that they have already received sufficient support to make a start and hope to commence "shooting" in the near future.

SONEKI CHIDIA: KRISHNATONE.—A gangster type of Indian picture is something new in the Indian producer's line. Such a picture is "Soneki Chidia" shortly coming at the Krishna Talkies.

SAGAR MOVIE-TONE:—"Lure of the City" will shortly be released at the Imperial Cinema. Sabita-devi will justify her role. Kumar and Mr. Moti also help the picture with their acting. K. C. Dey's

(Continued on page 16).

"BOTTOMS UP" At The Roxy

"Bottoms Up" is rare entertainment. Buddy De Sylva has shown an admirable restraint in his use of songs in this romance, which open at Roxy this evening. Despite the fact that he is himself a songsmith, he has concentrated on the story and brought in the songs only where they worked in logically. It is precisely this concentration on the story that makes "Bottoms Up" such delightful screen fare. And this is not to minimize the quality of the songs. There are four destined to become hits: "Waiting at the Gate for Katy," "Turn on the Moon," "Little did I dream," and "I'm Throwing my Love Away." John Boles is at his melodious best as the singing movie hero. Teamed with him is "Pat" Paterson, a charming English girl who can both sing and act—and does. Comedy roles are capably handled by Spencer Tracy, Herbert Mundin, Sid Silvers and Harry Green. Thelma Todd has a good opportunity as the villainess. The story pokes pleasant fun at the bluff of Hollywood. Tracy, Silvers and Mundin help Miss Paterson put on a swell front so she can crash the golden gates of the movie capital. The fact that she succeeds when she gets

INDIAN STUDIO NOTES

HINDUSTHAN CINEMA FILM CO.—Mr. D. G. Phadke with the co-operation of Mr. V. S. Apte has completed a mythological production in Hindi "Sethu Bandan" Mr. Phadke with his staff, had been to Rameshwar and Humpi (Kishkinda) capital of ancient kingdom of Vijayanagar, to shoot scenes at the actual spots mentioned in Ramayan. This picture is awaiting release at Majestic.

SHREE VISHNU CINETONE.—Messrs. Natwarlal Chaturbhail and Dhirubhai have nearly completed their musical screen romance "Bulbul Parasthan" in Hindi. This is awaiting release at Minerva.

BHARAT-KALA:—Mr. N. D. Overseer's new studios at Andheri are nearly ready. He has also fixed up cast. Mr. Baburao Apte will direct the picture and Mr. Pillay is in charge of Sound Recording. Mr. M. D. Shah the veteran screen technician will supervise the productions.

inside and then falls in love with her movie hero helps the plot along to an entertaining climax. De Sylva and his director, David Butler, have kept a light touch all the way. The result, as we said at the beginning is rare entertainment.



"It's A Cop," seen at the Wellington.

"IT'S A COP" At The Wellington

The world's most popular comedian Sydney Howard is the life and soul of the most hilarious, rib-cracking, riotous funny new comedy at the Wellington. This week, and "It's A Cop" will rank as the most successful film the popular British star has ever produced. He appears as the buffoon P. C. Robert Spry, a "dumb" policeman and hen-packed nus-band, who flounders in and out of an amazing mass of troubles whilst chasing a gang of desperadoes. Whether Sydney Howard is responding to extraordinary signals in his wireless helmet, taking roller skates lessons from a vamp, making havoc in a roadhouse kitchen, following the railway lines in a baby car, or masquerading as a Chinese mandarin under the influence of opium—Sydney Howard invariably extracts the utmost humour and fun from the situation and raises his laughs with the touch and the timing of the expert. Sydney Howard has an excellent team to support him, including the lovely Dorothy Boucher, Donald Calthorpe, Garry Marsh, Annie Esmond, John Turnbull, and Cyril Smith. The Bavera Trio, darling roller skaters appear prominently in the skating sequence. "It's A Cop" is a film packed with amusing incidents and highlight situations calculated to raise laughs galore. Sydney Howard as a mirth-maker is always good, but in "It's A Cop" he is a scream.

TUFAN MAIL

Second Week At The West End

"Toofan Mail" released last week at West End has continued for a second week with crowded audience. It is a stunt picture woven around a theme of love and romance.

Miss Madhuri and E. Billimoria seem to be at their best in this picture; other well-known and renowned artists being Chari, Dixit, Indian Charlie, Keki Ishwarlal, Rampyari, Khatoon, Ram, and Apte.

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"DEVAKI" SECOND WEEK At The Majestic

"Devaki" is running for the second week at the Majestic Cinema. This is the "Jammashami" week and the picture being a mythological one, is likely to attract the public as the main theme of the drama relates to the birth of Shree Krishna.

The settings and choice music and story familiar to all renders the picture an attraction of the week.

HIP HIP HOORAY At The Capitol

Wild comedy extravaganza a farrago of nonstop nonsense, set to music and spectacularly and lavishly staged. The story by unblushingly defying all the rules of reason, affords the co-stars with endless opportunities for fooling, all of which they take. The beauty salon backgrounds furnish a happy excuse for introducing damsels in a captivating state of undress, the gags are new, and the ending is excellent slapstick. The song numbers, too, are tuneful. Bob Dudley, a hawker of lipstick, and Andy Williams, his assistant, pose as prosperous business men to impress Miss Frisby, ravishing owner of a beauty salon, and her equally attractive assistant, Daisy, the object being to secure jobs. They succeed in worming their way into executive positions, but unwittingly leave themselves open to the charge of stealing bonds. When detectives are hot on their trail they make their escape in a motor which turns out to be the one which Miss Frisby had entered in a big race. They luckily win the race and a big money prize for Miss Frisby, and it is then disclosed that Beauchamp, the unscrupulous manager, had meanwhile confessed to the bond robbery. Wheeler and Woolsey are in good form as Williams and Dudley respectively. They sing, dance and put over the original gags with great gusto. Dorothy Lee and Thelma Todd are delightful and make good work of the romantic interest and Ruth Etting, George Meeker and Soencer Charters are sound in support.



"Hips Hips Hooray"—at the Capitol, of course.

Turkey Rearms

Strengthens Coastal & Frontier Defences And Plans Strategic Railway

The Ankara Government is making no secret of the fact that Turkey is rearming. It is the position of the Disarmament Conference and the fact that other European States are reinforcing their armaments, among them Italy, that has forced this change of policy. The regional pact which Turkey has entered into with Greece and the Balkan countries also make it necessary to increase the armaments backing to these treaties. The Ankara leaders consider that the world political situation is far from clear and that it no longer justifies Turkey in keeping her armed forces and expenditure down to a low level, writes the Constantinople correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

In the stress of the crisis two years ago the war budget, or defence budget, as it is called, was cut from £700,000,000, a third of the total expenditure, to £40,000,000. The same figure was placed in the Budget Estimates for 1934, but suddenly the Ghazi intervened and the defence credit was brought up to £734,000,000. The air forces received an extra million, the land forces an extra nine millions, and money was set aside for more submarines. This was done despite the fact that the taxable capacity of the population is already exhausted. It was, however, achieved by a large number of small consumption taxes which in themselves do not bear heavily but in the long run will affect the cost of living considerably.

A NEW STRATEGIC RAILWAY.

One of the objects of the new defence credit is the building of a strategic railway to Adalia, on the Mediterranean coast, which was the zone allotted to Italy after the Great War. There is no doubt that Turkey considers that the most likely menace to her would be from that quarter. The Government feels that its defences against a southern attack are not sufficient, and should be made so. The first necessity is a strategic railway. It is worth noting, too, that the first industrial enterprise launched by the Government has been the exploitation of the Ergani copper mines in Anatolia with a railway to carry the extraction—obviously a military as well as an industrial asset.

At the present moment the streets of the Turkish cities are becoming familiar with groups of recruits being marched to take up their military service. Their number has become conspicuous, and all males up to 35 have been ordered to present themselves to the authorities to see whether their military service papers are in order. The fact is that Turkey has fallen about two and a half years behind in her recruiting. She has never passed a class over, but, for

instance, she calls half a class up one year and the second half of the same class the next year. The consequence is that she is in arrears. Now it has been decided to bring the recruiting up to date within the next year or two. There will, it is believed, be no more units, but there will be more men in them.

The new defence money is to be spent on field guns, aircraft, and transport. The question of an increase of submarines is in some way bound up with the treaties with Greece, under which the consent of Greece is necessary. It is probable, however, that the two neighbours have reached some agreement on this point or will do so. Under the head of transport will come also a railway linking up the one Turkish coal area, which is on the Black Sea, with the interior of Anatolia. It seems hardly probable that all these defence improvements can be provided out of the extra £714,000,000 added to the Budget, and it is considered probable that further finance is being provided.

COASTAL AND FRONTIER DEFENCE.

There are two points at which Turkey feels at present that she would be insecure if a political upset occurred. The first, and that which the rearmament is chiefly destined to make safe, is her coastline on and approaches from the Mediterranean. The theoretical expansion aims of Italy have to be met. Under this heading comes her determination to strengthen her defences of the Dardanelles. What exactly is being done is not known, and it probably still comes within the letter of the international regulations about the Straits. But the fact that the recent panic flight of the Jews from Thrace was started by charges and insinuations that they were acting as spies at Chanak and Gallipoli would seem to indicate that defence action is being taken there.

The other point where insecurity justifying rearmament is felt is in regard to Bulgaria. The new Bulgarian Government has not been able to stop some irritant propaganda in favour of Bulgaria retaking Adrianople. Though this has probably no serious basis, the Turks have been led to the conclusion that they must rearm so as to put any possible threat to Adrianople out of count. The Bulgarian papers even allege that the Turks are already refortifying Adrianople. This is unlikely, but the increase of armaments and defences will certainly not leave this demilitarised area as unprotected and open to Bulgarian attack as it is now.

Rothschild Heir Under Ban

London Hotel Refuses Meal Because He Is Jew

Mr. Victor Rothschild, the 24-year old heir to the Rothschild barony, told the "News Chronicle" an extraordinary story of racial prejudice at a fashionable London road-house.

The matter was raised at the Liberal Summer School when Miss E. L. Joseph, secretary of the League of Young Liberals, said that "a well-known rich young Jew who married a Society girl had been refused a meal at a road house because he was a Jew."

Mr. Rothschild, speaking over the telephone from Le Touquet, agreed that he was the "young man" referred to.

NO EXPLANATION.

"Some friends and I were passing the road-house and decided to drop in for some food," he explained. "Soon after I had entered a man whom I took to be the manager came up and said: 'Excuse me, sir, are you a Jew?'"

"My appearance, in any case," said Arjan, I told him that I was a Jew. He then said that he was sorry but in that case he could not serve me and I should have to leave. No explanation was offered and we left."

"Were you by any chance seeking to become a member of any club attached to the road-house?" Mr. Rothschild was asked.

"Good heavens, no!" he replied. "We just dropped in to eat, that was all. Personally, I was not in the least worried about the matter. There are plenty of other road-houses where the food is just as good."

THE NAZI SPIRIT.

It was suggested to him that to refuse a Jew entrance to an English refreshment house was somewhat unusual.

"Ah, we live in an age of chains," said Mr. Rothschild. "But it does sound rather like Nazi Germany, doesn't it?"

Mr. Victor Rothschild was married last year to Miss Barbara Hutchinson. He has been described as "tall, dark, shy and slightly Byronic."

CRITICISM OF C. P. BOARD

Acharya Narendra Dev Supports Kidwai

Bombay (By Mail). Principal Narindra Deva, a prominent Congressman, in a lengthy statement to the press says that he associated himself with some of the sentiment expressed by Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai as regards the reactionary character of the policies and the personnel of the Parliamentary Board. Mr. Narendra Deva observes:—

"There are occasions in the life of an organisation when it becomes the plainest duty of its members to raise their voice of protest and to refuse to render unquestioning obedience to its mandates."

Proceeding he asks:—"What other course is open to a Congressman who honestly feels that the Congress is being slowly committed to reactionary policies and who is of opinion that if the process of reaction is not arrested at once the Congress will soon relapse

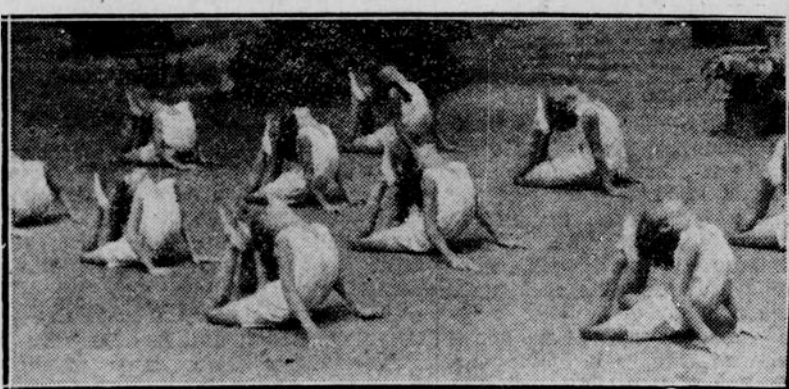
into constitutionalism which it definitely gave up in 1921." He states that Mr. Kidwai has a backing of a large section of Congressmen in United Provinces and the Congress Working Committee should not ignore Mr. Kidwai in the false belief that he is a solitary individual. He points out that it is still possible to arrive at an understanding which may give satisfaction to both the schools of thought within the Congress.

CONVICTS OPOSE STERILIZATION

More than 500 convicts are in a state of semi-revolt at the Oklahoma state penitentiary as a protest against a recently enacted law ordering the sterilization of all third term offenders for the benefit of society.

One of their number has engaged legal counsel and threatens to test the legality of the law in the State Supreme Court. One old timer interviewed protested violently, stating he was only awaiting the termination of his sentence to rejoin his wife, start life over again and raise a family.

IN AID OF BIHAR SUFFERERS



An interesting programme of variety entertainment was given at the Royal Opera House on Friday in aid of the sufferers of the flood-stricken areas of Bihar, Assam and other parts. (Above) A dancing item by girls. (Below) Young girls performing "Swedish Drill" exercises.

Japan Denies Fortification Of Mandated Islands

Annual Report To Geneva Secretariat Forwarded Despite Withdrawal From League

The 1933 report on the South Sea mandated islands under Japanese control was mailed by the Japanese Government last month to Mr. Masayuki Yokoyama, Consul General in Geneva, for presentation to the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

The Japanese Government prepared the report to fulfill the obligations provided in Article 22 of the League Covenant. A like report will be addressed annually even after Japan's formal withdrawal from the League becomes effective in March next year. Despite reports that the islands will be detached from Japan's control on her formal withdrawal, the Japanese

Government takes a different view. In Chapter 13 of the annual report, the Japanese Government refutes the misleading report that Japan has strategically fortified the islands and states:—

Simultaneously with the establishment of the Southern Government on April, 1922, the provisional coast-guard for the Mandate was abolished and the naval force was withdrawn to the last man. Since then, not a soldier or sailor is kept on the South Seas Islands, nor has any fortification been established there. Peace and order is being maintained by a police force alone.

RUSSO-JAPANESE POURPARLERS

Soviet Recognition Of Manchoukuo Likely To Follow After Sale Of Railway To Russia

A Tokyo report says that Soviet Russia will in all probability formally recognise Manchoukuo, if she accepts a plan sponsored by Mr. Koki Hirota, Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the consummation of the N.M.R. transfer parleys.

The Hirota plan is said to have been referred to Mr. C. Yurgenff, Soviet Ambassador, when the latter was asked to the Foreign Office.

It is learned that Mr. Hirota proposes in his plan to settle all pending issues by virtue of a new Soviet-Manchoukuo treaty when the transfer parleys have come to a happy end.

DIRECT TRANSFER.

If the Soviet Union accept the Hirota plan, it should result in recognition of Manchoukuo by Soviet, it is reported, because, in the formal transfer of the North Manchuria Railway, Soviet Russia will have to deal with Manchoukuo directly as the formal party.

This will, it is commented, have a grave bearing on the international situation.

The formal recognition by the Soviet Union will conspicuously raise the international position of Manchoukuo as an independent State.

Meantime, Soviet Russia will probably be admitted into the League of Nations when the League Assembly meets in September. This will add a score to achievements of the foreign policy of Mr. M. Litvinov, Foreign Commissar.

Concerning the admission of the Soviet Union into the League, a question of vital importance is arising, it is reported. The joining of a Soviet Russia which has recognised Manchoukuo will render the Manchoukuo non-recognition resolution null.

NON-AGGRESSION PACT.

The Hirota plan suggests, it is said, that the Japanese Government means to conclude the transfer parleys peacefully to adjust Soviet-Manchoukuo-Japanese relations. It is added that Japan is not willing at present to conclude a non-aggression pact, as desired by Soviet Russia.

It is expected that the amicable conclusion of the transfer parleys on the lines of the Hirota plan will be the signal for settling such pending issues as the fishery question, the Heiho navigation parleys, the rouble-yen exchange rate and the proposed establishment of a frontier affairs committee.

NEW WATERWAY THROUGH ARCTIC OCEAN

Soviet Scientists Believe There Is Warm Water Channel

On the theory that there is a warm belt of water running right across the Arctic Ocean, the Soviet motorship, Knipovitch, is setting out from Murmansk in August to explore a new northeast passage more than 3,000 miles nearer the North Pole than the existing route.

If the theory proves correct, it will open up to shipping an easily navigable trade route across the top of Asia to eastern Siberia and the Bering Straits. The Knipovitch will make first for Franz Joseph Land, going thence to North Land and ultimately, if conditions are favourable, to the islands of New Siberia in the east.

Hitherto, ships have hugged the coast of Eastern Siberia after passing through the Kara Sea, but this route is only navigable part of the year and is always fraught with danger.

By the new route ships would pass to

the north of all Polar territory so far marked on the charts, taking advantage of warm currents from the Gulf Stream.

Observations taken by scientists wintering on Franz Joseph Land, North Land and Wrangel Island tend to corroborate the idea that even in the winter there is clear water for ships to the north of those territories.

The Knipovitch, specially equipped for her hazardous voyage, was built in Norway for the Soviet Government in 1929. She will be commanded by Captain Popov, an experienced Arctic navigator.

Jockey J. L. Munro, who was cabled for by Alec Higgins, is not coming to Poon. His riding engagements in Australia prevent him from making the trip. Munro is expected in Bombay during the cold weather.

BRITON THROUGH THE AGES

New Folk Museum Shows British Dwellings Since Prehistoric Days

An open-air Folk Museum, the first of its kind in Great Britain, has been opened within easy reach of London, in the grounds of the Abbey of Christ the King, Hadley Hall, New Barnet.

The exhibition, which is to be maintained indefinitely while popular support continues, has been devised by the Church of England Fraternity of the Kingdom of Christ to illustrate "Everyday Life in Britain Through the Ages."

Its most striking feature is a reconstructed prehistoric village of seven dwellings, surrounded by a stockade. The huts, which have been built full-size under expert guidance by members of One of the Fraternity, are made to demonstrate the evolution of the "home," from the primitive, turf-covered bower of the Magdalenian Man (20,000 B.C.) to the Neolithic pit, and the wattle-and-daub of the Iron Age to the hut with windows and shutters such as the Romans saw when they landed. Implements and furnishings are on view in their appropriate huts, including the rude ancestors of the four-poster bed.

The main body of the museum consists of ten rooms, with reconstructions of a Tudor bedroom and a Stuart dining-room. The early cultures are linked up with the Continental influences to emphasise the continuity of European civilisation, and the Fraternity provides guide-lecturers to explain the exhibits.

One of the most interesting "pieces" is a chapel constructed from an 18th century timber barn which was pulled down to make room for bungalows at Birchington. The barn was re-erected in the Abbey grounds, and now holds many ecclesiastical treasures.

WILL OF DEPOSED SHAH OF PERSIA

3 Wives Get Annuities, 7 Others Bequests

Interesting details of the private fortune of Ahmed Kadir, former Shah of Persia, were revealed in his will, which has been filed in the New York courts by the Guaranty Trust Company as executor. The deposed Shah died in Paris in 1930.

His fortune, once estimated at many millions, has shrunk to \$2,500,000, no doubt partly owing to the decline in securities values in the past few years.

Of the "total" estate, his mother, Queen Ma eke Djahan, receives landed property in Persia estimated to be worth \$100,000, one-half of the crown jewels, a sum of \$75,000 and a sixth part of securities to the value of \$300,000.

The Shah's three daughters and son, now attending school in Paris, receive the residuary of the estate—each getting a share amounting to \$200,000. A brother residing in London, Prince Mohammed Hassan Kadir, received a legacy of \$8,250.

The Shah had ten wives. Three of these receive annuities of \$1,000 each, five receive \$1,000 each outright and two an unannounced sum.

Nearly \$100,000 is set aside for the preservation of the Shah's tomb in the Holy City of Kerbela, Iraq. The administration expenses were \$170,000.

MANCHOUKUO BANS SOVIET PAPERS

M. Slantky, Soviet Consul-General, Harbin, lodged a protest with the Harbin Representative of the Department of Foreign Affairs regarding the ban on the importation of the Soviet papers (Pravda and seven others) into Manchoukuo other than those addressed to the Soviet Consulate General, as issued by an order of the Department of Civil Administration, Hsinking on June 29.

The Consul-General is reported to have requested that the Soviet papers addressed to the consular staff and to the management of the N.M.R. should be admitted into Manchoukuo. The request was flatly rejected on the ground that the N.M.R. is not considered as a representative organ of Soviet Government, adding that the import of Soviet papers is allowed only to the Consulate-General.

BRITON WISHES HE WAS GERMAN

"Incorrigible Rogue" With Brilliant War Record

After being sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment at Surrey Quarter Session at Kingston as an incorrigible rogue following a conviction as a suspected person, Alfred Lewis, 48, labourer, said: "That is what your King and country do for you. I wish I were a German."

Detective-sergeant Bastable stated Lewis was arrested on Epsom Downs on Derby Day with other men who were picking pockets. He had a brilliant war record and was awarded the D.C.M. and the M.M.

Lewis, it was stated, had forty-two previous convictions thirty-four of which had been since the war.

INDIAN PROSPECT THROUGH BRITISH LIBERAL EYES

"We May Still Have To Look To Gandhi For Political Salvation Of India" Says "Manchester Guardian"

"The Manchester Guardian" writes:—The resignation of Pandit Malaviya from the Congress Parliamentary Board merely confirms a decision previously published but suspended in deference to Mr. Gandhi's pleadings. It did not need this to prove that Congress had split on the Communal Award, but this does show that even Mr. Gandhi's authority can neither heal the breach nor conceal it from the world's notice. The truth, of course, is that the majority of Hindu politicians, while willing to tolerate the reservation of a certain number of seats in the Legislatures for candidates from minority communities, are convinced that the segregation of voters of different communities in separate constituencies is fatal to the development of the sense of national unity which is held to be what India most lacks and what India most needs. It is easy to follow the theoretical arguments which lead to this conclusion. In politics theoretical arguments often prove misleading because they are based on a miscalculation of the relative strength of conflicting forces, spiritual and economic, and we may suspect that the opponents of separate electorates over-estimate the influence they are likely to have on India's destiny. This suspicion is strengthened because some of India's able and most trusted leaders have shown that they do not regard separate electorates as too high a price to pay for Moslem goodwill. Among those who take this view we must reckon, it seems, both Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who are Congressmen, and outside the Congress Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Ramaswamy Mudaliar. These men, though Hindus, have all of them moved far from conservative Hinduism towards a more modern and humanitarian outlook.

We can understand why Moslems hold that the Hindu objections to separate electorates, in fact, proceed not from the spirit of nationalism but from the claim of the Hindu community to dominate India. Not even the National Moslems, who seek to co-operate with Congress, were prepared to offend their community and renounce the Advantage which the Communal Award promised unless and until Congress was ready to make a definite offer at least as satisfactory to Moslem feelings. Accordingly the Congress Working Committee under the leadership of Mr. Gandhi endeavoured to avoid alienating either the Moslems or the orthodox Hindus by declaring that as the representative of all communities it could not take sides by either accepting or rejecting an award on which Indian communities were divided in opinion. At the same time it declared that its objective was to secure the rejection of the White Paper "with which the Communal Award would automatically lapse." An alternative to the White Paper and the Communal Award is then to be produced by a Constituent Assembly elected on the widest practicable suffrage, "with power, if necessary, to important minorities to have their representatives elected by communal

electorates. This compromise has failed to attract fresh Moslem support, since a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, and the Moslems are suspicious of the new Constituent Assembly, not knowing whether its decisions must be unanimous, in which case they will never be reached, or by majority vote, which would leave the Hindus masters of the situation. But Pandit Malaviya and his allies are none the less incensed, since they see their case given away by the admission of communal representation into the vitally important Constituent Assembly. They therefore argue that since the Communal Award was based on an anti-national principle long ago condemned by the Congress, and since this defect has not been cured by the agreement of all parties, the Congress Working Committee was bound not to hesitate but to reject it out of hand. Mr. Gandhi can find no flaw in this logic. Yet he is far too much of a statesman to alienate his few remaining Moslem supporters. Hence he has had to part company with Pandit Malaviya.

Mr. Gandhi is evidently much attracted by the idea of a Constituent Assembly, which, as has been explained by Mr. Satyamurti, the able and experienced leader of the Congress Parliamentary wing, is not to be a revolutionary Constituent Assembly but a thoroughly legal and constitutional body to be called into existence by the Government of India under pressure from the Congress party in the Legislature when the White Paper scheme has been rejected by the Assembly. Is such rejection probable after this split in the Congress party? The possibility certainly cannot be ruled out of reckoning. Congress has never hoped to secure an absolute majority in the Assembly. Such an achievement would be unthinkable under the present constitution of that body, which contains nominated members and representatives of special interests, besides the Moslem phalanx. But Congress had hoped to be the strongest single party and to be able to secure enough allies among the orthodox Hindu representatives put forward by the Hindu Mahasabha and among the Hindu Liberals to be able, if it wished, to defeat the Government on the main constitutional issue. The position may not be substantially changed by the split. There will be fewer Congressmen and more Mahasabha members and independent Hindus, but there is small prospect of genuine support for the White Paper outside Moslem ranks unless some great change occurs to mitigate the cynicism and sourness of India's present temper. Mr. Gandhi is one of the very few Hindus who never turn sour or cynical. He is also the only Hindu politician who still commands the respect of the Moslems. Besides, he is a man capable even at the eleventh hour of changing his line of action in accordance with the demand of hard facts. Hence we may still have to look to him for the political salvation of India.

JAP. COLONISATION SCHEMES BREED WIDESPREAD DISCONTENT

Dispossessed Chinese Farmers In Manchukuo Rise In Revolt

Japanese designs for the wholesale colonization of Manchuria have in the past few months received two severe and expensive setbacks, writes the special correspondent of the "New York Times" at Mukden.

The method adopted for obtaining large tracts of land at low cost has driven the native Chinese peasants into open revolt, and the few experimental Japanese farming colonies already established have been found incapable of wresting a profitable existence from the frozen, even though fertile, soil of North Manchuria.

But such is the importance of the project to the Japanese that remedies for these handicaps are already being sought. More conciliatory, and incidentally more expensive, methods of obtaining land have already been adopted, and statements from authoritative quarters indicate that a more careful selection of immigrants, an intensive preparatory training, and a curtailment of the originally contemplated programme will be among the measures adopted to offset the climatic difficulty.

Little agrarian immigration has as yet taken place but it is obvious that preparations are being made for a wholesale movement. The legal aspects of the situation have been clarified and, where necessary, remedied. General farming conditions are being improved through various forms of governmental aid. Several experimental colonies have been established on Japanese and Manchukuo government subsidy and, most important, two semi-official Japanese commercial institutions are acquiring title to huge tracts of land.

Both the latter phases of activity have reaped disappointment. The Chiamassu colony on the Lower Sungari River in North Manchuria is now admitted by Japanese officials to be far from a success. This was known as the "armed colony" because many of

the settlers were ex-army men. One thousand of them were brought at Japanese Government expense and settled on a 40,000-acre tract.

They were provided with building materials, tools, implements and seeds. But more than 400 deserted in the first few months and a great many more—estimated in some quarters half the remainder—have fallen prey to bandits or to the bitter cold. Those that are left are said to be cultivating only small vegetable gardens and relying upon the government for additional assistance.

The difficulties attendant upon the leasing activities are also serious, though from the Japanese viewpoint they can be more easily remedied. The Oriental Development Company and the Far Eastern Industrial Development Company, both having some official connection, apparently with the co-operation and consent of the Manchukuo Government, have taken up thousands of acres of land belonging to the Government, including property confiscated by the government from members of the former regime. They have also bought up large private holdings, under what amounted to legalized appropriation.

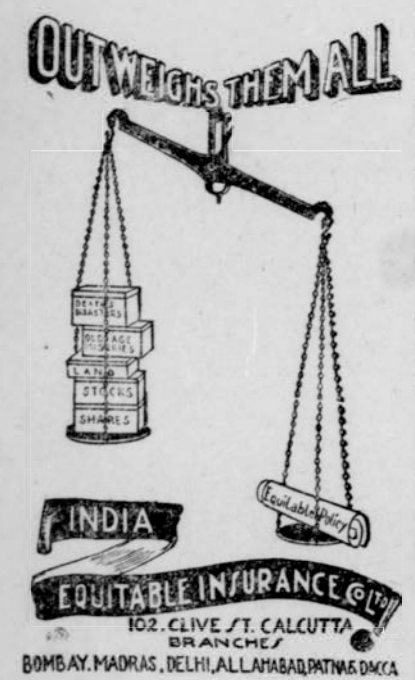
ARMED REVOLT OCCURRED. This caused the difficulty. The result was an armed revolt in one district and an unrest and discontent throughout the country.

The actual revolt was put down at a considerable cost—something like 400 Japanese soldiers and 2,000 peasants having been killed during March and April; but there is still a great deal of political banditry in the same district. Many of the farmers, thoroughly convinced that their land is to be taken from them, have sent their families away or, according to some stories, have slain them with their own hands to prevent worse tortures through starvation or imprisonment, and have joined one of the numerous bandit groups.

Face Peeling At Home

Any woman nowadays may quickly rejuvenate her complexion at home by a safe and painless process of gentle absorption. The days of expensive and dangerous "operations" are past, and each woman can be her own beauty doctor. It has been discovered that ordinary mercurized wax applied like cold cream at night will cause the thin veil of piteous, yellow or blotchy cuticle to gradually and gently flake off in invisible, flour-like particles, revealing the fresh, vigorous and beautiful young skin underneath. The wax absorbs only the unhealthy and unsightly outer film, and does not affect the healthy tissue at all.

The process defies detection, and unveils a lasting and beautiful complexion, which is of course, a perfectly natural one. For this purpose thousands of women are now using mercurized wax, which may be obtained at any chemist's. Naturally, the process also removes all such surface blemishes as freckles, blotches, pimples, tan, liver spots, etc. It makes the face look years younger and prettier, and renders the use of face creams unnecessary.



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One-Year Plan For Congress

ENROL MEMBERS IN LAKHS

By S. K. PATIL.

As I have tried to show in my last article on the subject, we cannot attract the nation's energies to any plan of action until we create proper national psychology which must form the background of any programme of activities. Nobody denies that Gandhiji is able to produce such a national psychology. He has got a wonderful and almost uncanny knack of giving dramatic touch to whatever he takes into his hand. It must, therefore, be left to him to produce a programme and also the necessary national psychology for its execution. The following suggestions are only made with a view to set the ball of public opinion rolling, so that by the time the delegates assemble in our city they will have given their serious thought to the plan of activities they will have to adopt.

STRENGTHEN THE ORGANIZATION

I shall first deal with the activities which are actually in the field to-day and which form the normal life of our Congress organisations. Of these the greatest importance, in my opinion, is to be attached to the strengthening of the various Congress organisations, provincial, district, taluk and village.

The spectacle that we see to-day does not speak highly of our power of organisation. Both in the year 1931 and 1934, it has been an unfortunate experience that Congress members are enrolled for the purpose of elections only. Once those elections were fought and finished, nobody cared a jot about the business of enrolling members. Enrolment registers of Congress Committees in most places will corroborate this observation. We cannot make Congress a popular, efficient and even a disciplined organisation unless we have got millions of Congress members executing the Congress programme in every town and every village of this country. In our organisation we have not gone much beyond the taluk organisations which today form the last unit in the movement. What I would suggest is that the coming session must fix the quotas of membership for every province and compel their fulfilment. Unless that is done, a mere recommendation to reorganise Congress organisations would not go very far. In the early years of non-co-operation we had in India no less than a crore of members and we could, with justifiable pride, call Congress the greatest representative institution in the country. We could achieve this because Gandhiji had brought with him both the plan and the psychology. I make difference between a plan and a programme. Plan means much more than a programme. Plan is an organised programme in every one of its details. Such a plan of Congress membership we had in 1921 and it gave wonderful results. Once again in 1927, the A.I.C.G. fixed a quota of membership and enjoined its fulfilment upon every province. The result was, no doubt, encouraging.

INCREASE MEMBERSHIP.

In 1921, we were satisfied with one crore members for the Congress, first, because it was the first year after Congress got a democratic Constitution and, secondly, because at that time no single institution in the country, even including the provincial legislatures, had a larger electorate than the Congress. The number of people holding franchise for the provincial legislatures throughout the country was anything between 6 and 7 million. The Indian National Congress with its one crore membership was truly a more representative organisation even on the strength of numbers than all the provincial and central legislatures put together. But that was in 1921. Congress constitution is older by more than a decade now and even Government are contemplating to grant us a larger franchise for provincial legislatures. According to the recommendations of the Lothian Committee, our electorate for the provincial legislatures will be more than three crores. It must, therefore, be our ambition to enrol Congress members in crores this time. There is no reason to be frightened at the very outset by the stupendousness of this item of the programme. This is a most primary necessity on which we have got to concentrate the attention of the nation. We can very easily double the number of 1921 and fix the provincial quotas accordingly. Besides fixing the quota of membership, Congress must make it obligatory on every provincial Congress Committee to extend the unit to every taluka in that province and also to a number of villages. For a one-year programme, I would suggest that

QUOTAS FOR PROVINCES.

A plan of this description will start a much-needed emulation and even a healthy rivalry between province and province and this will ultimately conduce to a proper strengthening of the Congress organisations. The provinces that fulfil their quotas in time should be given every kind of encouragement. I would even go to the extent of suggesting, if only as an experiment, that the session of the Congress should be held in a province which gives the best results in the planned activities. This will create a healthy rivalry among provinces and will multiply our success. This is by no means the only way of encouragement. This is one of the many which Congress may adopt as the circumstances demand in each case. There is one more advantage in broadening the basis of the organisation on the lines I have suggested. In these days, we hear "ad nauseum" of Congress election complaints including corruption and malpractices. This becomes possible owing to the defects in the Congress constitution and more particularly owing to the smallness of numbers which form our Congress electorate. I shall give an illustration. If in the city of Bombay, we have two lakhs of Congress members or even a lakh, the private membership and the corruption involved in it will be next to impossible. When members are enrolled not with a view to elect certain candidates but with a determination to fulfil an allotted quota of national party corruption will disappear. For all these reasons, I would again emphasize that the coming session must include in its plan of activities an effective reorganisation of the Congress institutions on the basis of quotas allotted to each province.

MODIFY KHADDAR CLAUSE

One of the difficulties in getting such a large number of Congress members will be the Khaddar Clause in the Congress constitution. This clause lays down that no person shall be entitled to vote at the election of representatives or delegates or any committee or sub-committee of any Congress organisation or to be elected as such or to take part in any meetings of the Congress if he does not habitually wear hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar. Ever since this clause was put on the statute book in the year 1925, it has raised unending controversies. In fact, it is honoured more in breach than in observance. One provincial Congress Committee after another have passed resolutions year after year recommending either the amendment or the repeal of this clause. A part of the corruption in election is due to this clause since its observance has become very difficult if not impossible in many places, and especially in mofussil organisations, I am not suggesting for a moment that the clause has not done any good to us. It has done tremendous good. It has made khaddi-wearing a habit with thousands of us. I have nothing in common with those who argue that since the Congress is not boycotted by the Congress it is not to be penalised by excluding its wearers from voting at the Congress elections. I regard it absolutely essential that the khaddi habit has got to be maintained. But at the same time we must not make a fetish of it so that it may hamper the growth of the Congress organisation. As I said the difficulties in the observance of this clause are real and manifest.

I am told that some of the provincial Congress Committees have made rules under which no unit of Congress can be found unless there are at least 100 Congress members in that unit. There are taluka Congress Committees which are the last units of Congress organisation, where there are hardly more than 100 members. Not more than ten of these are habitual wearers of khaddar in terms of the Khaddar Clause. How can these ten members elect representatives to the provincial committee, district committee and also elect its own council? It is impossible on the face of it. In some places it may happen that there are more representatives than are elected than there are electors to elect them with the result that the same people have got to go to all the committees from Taluka to the province. This is no democracy and we have to make Congress a democratic institution. Looking to these and similar other difficulties, there is no wonder that a consistent and continued observance of the Khaddar Clause becomes an impossibility.

A remedy must be found out

which, while maintaining the khaddar habit, may obviate the difficulties of observance of the constitutional obligation. I am convinced that the cult of khaddar has come to stay in this country and a little modification in the clause will neither affect the habit nor the sales of khaddar. I would suggest that the habitual wearing of khaddar should be made strictly enforceable in the case of persons occupying representative positions in the Congress organisations. By that I mean the members of the provincial Congress Committees, District Congress Committees and Taluk Executive Councils. In a province like Bombay, obligation should apply to the members of the B.P.C.C. and the members of the Councils of the District Congress Committees. Of course, the members of the A.I.C.C. are included in the obligation. The modification of the clause on these lines will, I am certain, maintain the khaddar habit and at the same time release a very large number of four-anna members from a constitutional obligation which they find difficult to obey. If the constitution is so amended, there will be no difficulty in getting strict obedience to the discipline of the Congress. After all the four-anna members have only occasional interest in the Congress. They are not "all-round-the-year" workers of the Congress as members of the executive are. The change suggested will strengthen the hands of the office-bearers in enforcing discipline in the Congress ranks. Of course, we must pay greater regard to the quality but that should not mean that we must shut our eyes to the quantity.

In the Inter-College Football Tournament, the Nizam College won the first beating the Osmania University by three goals to nil. Having won the tournament for the third time in succession the Nizam College won the trophy outright.

Who Has Revolted Against Congress?

Bengal Congress Nationalist Party Argues On Working Committee Resolution

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

The following statement has been issued by Sri Akhil Chandra Dutt, President Bengal Congress Nationalist Party:—

"The Indian National Congress have always stood for nationalism and for joint electorates on which alone a nation and responsible system of government can be based. This was the basic principle laid down in the Nehru Report, accepted by the Congress, reaffirmed by the resolution of the Working Committee in July 1931 and urged before the Round Table Conference by Mahatma Gandhi on behalf of the Congress. Speaking about the scheme upon which the Communal Award has been based Mahatma Gandhi told the Round Table Conference that it was the very negation of responsible government, the very negation of rationalism.

"CARDINAL DEFECTS."

"The Communal Award of the Prime Minister has sounded the death-knell of nationalism and divided India into so many warring camps for all time to come. It has not only retained but extended the evil of separate electorates and provided statutory majorities on the basis of communal electorates. Apart from these cardinal defects, so far as Bengal Hindus are concerned, they are doomed till Doms Day under the most inequitable provisions of the Award. But one need not labour this point:—the Working Committee has pronounced its own considered verdict—"It is anti-national." We cannot therefore accept or acquiesce, without committing national suicide.

CANNOT REJECT AWARD?

"Yet the fiat has gone forth from the Working Committee that a Congressman cannot reject the Award. The question therefore arises:—Who has revolted against the Congress and its ideal? The Working Committee who has assumed a neutral attitude with regard to the Award or the Congress Nationalist Party who is out to fight the anti-national programme of the Working Committee and to bring back the Congress to its own ideal of nationalism? This is the question of all questions for all Congressmen to consider and decide. I appeal to all Congressmen in all humility to bestow their most dispassionate consideration upon this momentous question and to form their own independent judgment. My own submission is that it is the Working Committee who has revolted against the Congress. The Congress Nationalist Party has only revolted against that revolt

of the Working Committee and the Parliamentary Board.

WHY NEUTRAL?

"Let us not be neutral about the vicious Communal Award. Let us stand up for the Working Committee scheme of 1931 and not for the resolution of the same body of 1934. Let us accept the position of Mahatma Gandhi who said before the Round Table Conference:—

"The Congress wanders, no matter for how many years, in the wilderness rather than lend itself to a proposal under which the hardy tree of freedom and responsible government can never grow! I appeal to all Congressmen to support the Congress Nationalist Party and its programme."—United Press.

Cattle Relief In Flooded Bihar

The Secretary of the Bihar Distressed Cattle Relief Committee, Bombay, writes:—

The first floods in Bihar that extended over parts of Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi, Motihari, and Darbhanga considerably aggravated the distress of those unfortunate earthquake distressed parts. The Bihar Central Relief Committee arranged for hungry relief and the Bombay Cattle Relief Committee made arrangements to give fodder to the flood-stricken cattle at different centres. Rupees 10,000 were allotted as flood grants. At several centres Government gave some cheap fodder.

Unfortunately another very severe flood has washed off parts of Hajipur, Monghyr, Chapra and others and thus have extended even in south Bihar. The Bombay Cattle Relief Committee sent Rs. 500 to Hajipur and have sent Rs. 1,000 more to Chapra (over and above Rs. 1,500 granted ere this) on receipt of a telegram from Chapra. The funds of the Bombay Committee have almost been spent up. The Bihar Central Relief Committee have however set apart Rs. 20,000 for cattle relief work which will be utilised.

BERLIN, (By Mail.)

Baron von Langen, one of Germany's leading riders, who won the gold medal for riding for his country at the Olympic games in Amsterdam, has died of injuries received when he fell with his horse at the military races in Doeberitz.

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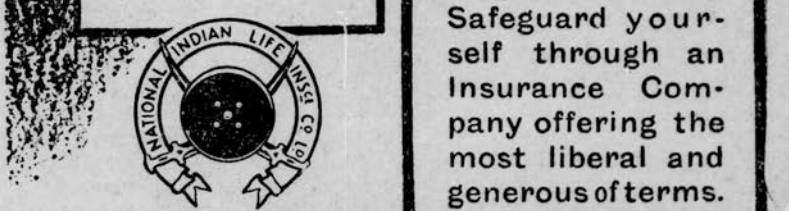
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Organising World's Production And Marketing Of Sugar

CONDITIONS LAID DOWN BY PARTICIPANTS OF CHADBOURNE PLAN

One of the lines of investigation started by the World Economic Conference was carried a little further in March when a group of countries met in London to consider how to organise the world's production and marketing of sugar so as to put an end to the present glut.

The countries taking part in this meeting were the parties to the Chadbourne plan namely, Belgium, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Hungary, Java (Netherlands East Indies), Peru, Poland and Yugoslavia together with the representatives of the American and British Governments.

The meeting was convened by the Secretary-General of the League on the instructions of the Chairman of the Economic Commission of the League, acting in agreement with the President of the Conference (Mr. Ramsay MacDonald).

The International Sugar Council, which was represented at the Economic Conference, took the initiative in asking that this meeting should be held, with a view to ascertaining whether there was sufficient agreement to warrant summoning a wider Conference to which all States specially interested in the sugar problem would be invited.

WATCH SITUATION.

The meeting, however, decided that, at the moment, there was no prospect of such agreement, and, therefore, adjourned with a strong recommendation that the Chairman and the Bureau of the Economic Conference should continue to watch the situation with a view to determining when a meeting could profitably be held. The Chairman accepted this task and expressed the opinion that two conditions should be fulfilled before a meeting could usefully be held namely, (1) that the United States Congress should pass the pending legislation on sugar, and (2) the International Sugar Council should state that there was a real prospect of agreement among the Chadbourne countries on the division of quotas after the coming into operation of a general world sugar agreement.

As regards the last point, the Chadbourne countries at this preliminary meeting had stated that they were agreed that the aggregate of their export quotas should in no case exceed the total actual demand of the world market. They also, with the exception of the Netherlands, replied that they were ready to give an assurance that, if the United States and British proposals were carried through and the other countries whose co-operation was indispensable were ready to come into an agreement, the Chadbourne countries could come to terms with each other for the distribution of the market that remained available for them. The Netherlands, on the other hand, held that there could be no expectation of agreement, and that the only effective way of dealing with the sugar problem was by the reduction of protective measures. It was also stated that Java would require a larger share of the free world market than her actual exports during the last two years.

STATEMENTS BY DELEGATES.

Statements were made by delegates of other countries parties to the Chadbourne plan, which were generally in favour of an agreement if the United States and United Kingdom proposals enter into force; if no exports from the United States of America and its insular possessions enter the free market; if the United Kingdom and non-self-governing colonies participate together with a sufficient number of other countries, including the British Dominions and India, and if all increases on the free market are reserved to the countries parties to the Chadbourne plan. They also contended that their quota percentages under the plan must be maintained. The Cuban delegate stated that Cuba would expect a quota corresponding to her present actual exports.

The Belgian delegate stated that, if the sugar situation improved, his Government would be prepared to take into consideration the possibility of tariff reduction, and the delegates of the United States of America and Peru had previously drawn attention to the adverse effects on the sugar industry of governmental stimulants to uneconomic production. The meeting, however, considered that such questions were outside its scope.

BRITAIN.

The British delegation repeated their offer, made at the time of the Economic Conference, to limit the amount of homegrown sugar

assisted by direct Exchequer subsidy to an amount based on present production, plus a margin to allow for increased efficiency of production of sugar beet. They also agreed that exports from the British non-self-governing colonies should be stabilised for two years at the present level of 235,000 tons with a margin of 10,000 tons. During the third, fourth and fifth years the maximum exports should be 278,000 tons, 314,000 tons and 350,000 tons respectively, so as to afford the British colonies a share of the probable increase of consumption on the British market, which is virtually their home market. The only variation in this declaration was a slight adjustment in the figures for the colonies: on the basis of the statistical data now available, the exports from the colonies were put at 250,000 tons for the first two years. The declaration was subject to certain undertakings by the parties to the Chadbourne Agreement and other countries.

UNITED STATES.

The delegation of the United States of America drew attention to the message sent by President Roosevelt to Congress on February 8th and to the Bill presented to the Senate on February 12th, and communicated a Proclamation by the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands. The general object of the American scheme was to restore an equilibrium between the production and consumption of sugar and thereby to stabilise the market. The main intent of that scheme, it was stated, should, therefore, be in harmony with the object of the Chadbourne Agreement and of the Monetary and Economic Conference. However, until that plan had been passed by Congress, the American Government could not enter into any international commitment.

PHILIPPINE SUGAR.

The countries parties to the Chadbourne plan showed some apprehension at the presence of a surplus which would arise from the production of the Philippine Islands during the years 1933-1934 and 1935, a statement that it would be necessary to dispose of that surplus on the world market causing them a certain apprehension. It was, however, pointed out that, when the Bill submitted to Congress entered into force, this surplus might be considerably reduced by the imports to the United States before the quota was fixed, and the American delegation declared itself ready to examine the best method of liquidating the surplus without trouble on the world market. It was also observed in the course of discussion that, in practice, the Philippine Islands might prefer to keep that surplus and sell it later in the United States in order to make use of the tariff preference granted to their sugar, and the American delegation stated that, when the question of the surplus for the years 1933-1935 was settled, efforts would be made in the following years generally to limit the production of the Philippine Islands so as to cover only the exports to the United States and domestic consumption.

NO NEW SACRIFICES.

The representatives of the countries parties to the Chadbourne Agreement strongly emphasised the necessity of keeping any surplus from the Philippine Islands off the world market, that market having been so much reduced that the parties to the Chadbourne Agreement would be prevented from making new sacrifices. The only method of arriving at a real disposal of a surplus was a reduction of production, spread, if necessary, over several years.

"MOTOR ACCIDENTS GETTING FREQUENT"

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 29.

The appeal filed by Mahmud Hussein Gulam Mahmud, a lorry driver, against his conviction and sentence of five months' jail and Rs. 50 fine at Ahmedabad, has been dismissed by the Sessions Judge, who confirmed both conviction and sentence. Mahmud drove his lorry at an excessive speed and rashly, and ran over a young boy, Kushi, causing his death.

Confirming the sentence, the Judge observed: "Such motor accidents due to the recklessness of the drivers are getting very frequent in Ahmedabad and they must be checked with a stern hand. The magistrate was right in passing deterrent sentence, and I see no reason to reduce it."

MAGISTRATE & STUDENT'S

Midnapore Order On Guardians

TAMLUK, Aug. 30.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Section 16-A of the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act 1934, the District Magistrate of Midnapore has issued the following order to all schools in this Sub-Division: "Except by previous permission of the District Magistrate no Hindu student shall attend any High or any Middle English School situated at a distance of more than 3 miles from his ordinary place of residence. If there be no such High or Middle English School within 3 miles of such ordinary place of residence the student shall be permitted to attend the nearest school but shall not, except with the previous written permission of the District Magistrate attend any other High or Middle English School."

EXCEPTIONS.

"Exception from the operation of these orders may be allowed under special circumstances. Parents and guardians of students who wish to apply to the Managing Committee after considering the application shall forward them to the S. D. O. for his recommendation. No exemption under any circumstances will be granted unless the person under whose guardianship the student will be placed, furnishes a written undertaking to be responsible for the conduct of the student while in his charge. "The authorities of all schools concerned are prohibited from allowing any students to attend their schools otherwise than in accordance with these orders."—United Press.

RECKLESS REFORMING UNJUSTIFIABLE?

Sastri's Views On "Murder" Of Temple Bill

BANGALORE, (By Mail).

Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri spoke on the fate of the Temple Entry Bill in the course of his inaugural address of the Mysore University Medical Union. His speech was a critical analysis of the reasons why the Sarda Act failed and where the Temple Entry Bill lacked substance.

EXPLODES MYTH.

Mr. Sastri rightly exploded the myth of those who interpreted the Queen's Proclamation to the effect that it barred any Government from interfering in religious matters, and declared that "Legislation is justifiable and prudent in the present day conditions."

Mr. Sastri said: "This morning has come over the news that Temple Entry Bill has been practically killed in the Legislative Assembly. This end, I suppose, was anticipated by a few wise people for a long time. But, few knew that it would be scotched at this early date, there being no reference even to a Select Committee. No one who has been in public life any time in this country can look upon this event with anything like satisfaction. I have been musing ever since over the fate of this measure of slight reform."

"The Government's views were not merely conventional or tactical but they were based on profound principles of policy. I see easily what the principle obviously relied upon is that no legislation in social matters should be undertaken which is not at the moment supported by a large body of public opinion."

RECKLESS MARCH UNJUSTIFIED.

"But I cannot forget nor can anyone forget that keenly as you and I may feel for a piece of reform we are not justified in a country like India in pushing our views forward recklessly when we find that great bodies of our countrymen are still opposed."

REFORM LEGISLATURE.

"I shall never object to the power of the legislature being exerted on behalf of the social progress. I am all for reforming legislature, to make it the authentic vehicle of the popular will and a good deal has to be done in this direction. Let us combine to make this happy consummation. Let us no longer bring the old fashioned opposition that the legislature should not lay its impious hand on the ancient religions of our land."—United Press.

A SIMPLE ISSUE

(Continued from page 6)

appreciation shown by the Muslim Unity Board. The Resolution has established the 'bona fides' of the Congress i.e. that it stands for a formula which is equally acceptable to the Muslims and other communities. This is more than can be said of the critics of the Resolution.

The Real Issue

There is yet another very important consideration. The Communal Award is entirely independent of the White Paper constitution. Whatever be the ultimate fate of the reforms proposals, the Award would not necessarily entail any modification. Why then mix the two? The fact is the Communal problem will eventually have to be settled by the Indians themselves in a manner satisfactory to all the communities, whereas we have to wrest Swaraj from the British Government. Both the Hindus and Muslims agree in their condemnation of the White Paper and here is something where the two can fight shoulder to shoulder. But it is obvious to the meanest intelligence that once the two communities start fighting with each other, the fight for Swaraj will go to the wall, and the British Government will be left free to play about with reforms proposals as they like. It is just what our political opponents would find most suitable for their ends and the exultation of the Anglo-Indian Press over Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney's resignations from the Congress Committee amply proves this. The fact is the issue before the country is a very simple and a very grave one. We are threatened with a reactionary constitution. We can either combine together and present a united front to our opponents, or fight amongst ourselves and make it a certainty. Any attempt to re-open the communal question at this stage would be disastrous for us. The right atmosphere for its solution is lacking at the present juncture and we will do well to leave it alone. Harp on it and you will neither get the Award amended nor secure even an apology for a Responsible Government.

The speeches of Pandit Malaviya and his followers show that they are labouring under a misapprehension. The issue before the country is not the settlement of the Communal problem but the rejection of the White Paper. Supposing the opponents of the White Paper do not secure a majority in the Assembly it is clear that we will have to swallow it and once the new Constitution is set working, it will take years to induce the British Government even to consider its revision. But there will be nothing to prevent it from modifying the Award if an agreed formula is submitted. And an agreed formula will never be possible over the heads of the Muslim community, however much Pandit Malaviya and his friends may cry themselves hoarse. They have already antagonised that community and it is clear that the British Government will have nothing to do with the modification of the Award so long as the Muslims do not join in the agitation. On the other hand if the opponents of the White Paper are not returned to the Assembly in a majority, and the British Government withdraws it, the Communal Award does not come into the picture. But Hindus alone cannot force the British Government to withdraw the White Paper and to accept alternative proposals.

Ridiculous Position

Apart from what has been stated above it is interesting to know whether Pandit Malaviya and his friends depend on the British Government for the modification of the Award or on the good will of the Muslims. If the former, their position becomes ridiculous. They cannot oppose the Government on the White Paper issue in one breath and seek their favour for amending the other. And British Government is no fool—it knows exactly what it is about even though Pandit Malaviya and his friends may not. If, however, they wish to get a modification of the Award with the consent of the Muslim community, what is the point in contesting the Assembly elections on the issue of the Communal Award? What they should do is to cultivate the good will of the Muslims and arrive at an agreement with them. They will then be strong enough to dictate their terms to the British Government. It is no use saying that the Muslims are unreasonable. This charge can be levelled against the Mahasabhatas with equal force. The fact is Pandit Malaviya has entirely confused the issues involved and has adopted a course which is doomed to failure. Even now it is not too late to consider his position but so long as he is in his present frame of mind it is as well he is outside the Congress. We do not want men who blow hot and cold in the same breath. He is either a Congress-

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man or he is not. It is absurd to say that he is with the Congress for purposes of the White Paper and against it where the Award is concerned. People with divided allegiance have never done any good in any country. They merely create disunion and disruption as Malaviya has started doing already.

READERS' VIEWS

VILE PARLE

GRIEVANCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—At long last the Chairman of the Vile Parle Municipality has thought it advisable to reply to the criticisms that are now appearing in the press against the affairs of the municipality. Perhaps the scathing comment of "Disgusted" was too much for him. After all it is poor consolation to justify one's shortcomings, pointing at the defects of the others. Leaving aside the fiery grievance, the sanitation staff is so indifferent to its duties that the writer knows an instance where the water taken out from the cesspool was thrown in an adjoining field and the poor resident had to chase the miscreants and get some distemper thrown in the field.

Since the advent of the monsoon no attempt has been made to remove the grass grown alongside the roads and the nuisance of making "nature's calls" comfortably in the early mornings is the order of the day. Private stables for cow breeding are in evidence almost everywhere and one wonders if the Municipality has paid any attention to the protests raised by the residents from time to time. Sickness in the town at present is so rampant that all the local doctors are quite busy.

After all, I would advise the Chairman to be more level-headed, and without bringing any controversial matters such as the market plot and the proposed overbridge, he should consider the complaints galore that are inundating his office every day and endeavor to put his house in order as best he can.—Yours, etc.,
A RESIDENT.

Retired Govt.

Servants And States

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—I am sorry to state that in some of the Indian States the State servants aged 55 and 60 though fit to work are being ordered to retire and their vacancies are being filled up by the officers and other servants who retire from Government service. Why should persons once declared not fit to work and made to retire be brought to the Indian States at the loss of the State servants? This is a great burden on the States' treasury. The States will have to pay the pension to the State servants (though fit to work) and the pay of the officers who fill the posts of the State servants who are made to retire though fit to work. There should be a rule that Government pensioner when once declared unfit for further service, should not be brought to Indian States as a burden to the State treasury and thus the State servants will be saved from loss and difficulty.—Yours, etc.,
KESHAVRAO M. OZA.
Rajkot, Aug. 28.

A Warning

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—Through the columns of your esteemed paper I want to bring to the notice of the readers that not a few of the Chinese hawkers selling cloth in Bombay, are using measuring tapes which are one and a half inch less than the standard yard in length.—Yours, etc.,
HARISH CHANDER JAIN.
Gowalla Tank, Bombay.

Wanted National

Education Board

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—I have read with interest the memorandum of Doctor Pattabhi to the Working Committee of the Congress for the formation of "All-India National Education Board" which we support and shall be glad if the following points be discussed favourably by the Doctor and the members of the Working Committee. I beg to add in this connection, that though no such demand has been made recently for the formation of such a board, repeated demands for it were made by me and other national education workers to the Congress Working Committee and A.I.C.C. from 1923 to 1929. But the Congress support was lacking at a time when the atmosphere for creating such a board was more favourable than at present.

But it is a demand for all time to come and if a board be formed now, it will greatly help in the national awakening of the country and furtherance of national education. But the follow-

ing points shall be kept in view while creating it.

(1) The Board must act independent of politics, just as A.I.S.A. is functioning. Otherwise its work will be destroyed when political waves will sweep the country.

(2) The Board must have in view the solution of the broad problem of the country by insisting on its industrial revival, and must not make the problem more acute by promoting general education only.

(3) Books must be so selected as to awaken national feelings of our students and special stress be given to books on Indian culture and real history of the country.

(4) Primary education should be made compulsory with the help of village Congress Committees and every provincial education boards should have autonomy at least in regard to primary education.

(5) Vernaculars must be the medium of instruction and books should be written with this end in view. Hindi must be our "lingua-franca" and it will be taught as spoken language in our primary departments.

(6) Hindi, a classical language and English as international language for the present and other subjects required for general proficiency are to be taught in secondary and higher departments.

(7) All religious, semi-religious and other schools should be given facilities to send their students for final examinations for secondary and higher departments for which a syllabus is to be made by provincial boards. Private students and national workers should also be given such facilities to appear in such examinations. Examinations have their merits and demerits no doubt, but our students must be allowed to enjoy the merits, which must not be denied to them.

(8) Our school final or adya or matriculation passed students must be given facilities for appearing in our degree or title examinations in a special subject, for which a syllabus is to be prescribed by the All-India or provincial boards.

(9) Every provincial board would be our centres of research work and the great educationists would be like our so many colleagues.

(10) The Boards are to make arrangements for getting the doors of technical, industrial, agricultural, ayurvedic and medical institutions and self-governing centres, open to our students for their higher training and for employments.—Yours, etc.,
MANINDRA CHANDRA ROY.
28D, Kalidas-Palitandi Lane,
P.O. Kallighat, Calcutta.
August 22.

Temple Entry Bill

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—The withdrawal of the Temple Entry Bill by Mr. Ranga Iyer saves the face of the Government. But even if Mr. Ranga Iyer had not, yielding to reasons best known to himself, withdrawn the Bill, the Government as can be seen from the statement of Sir Henry Craik, would have all the same opposed it in deference "to an overwhelming majority" that was "opposed to the Bill." The Government have relied mainly upon the overwhelming majority opposed to the Bill. We wonder if the Government would care to employ the same criterion—opinion of a overwhelming majority in determining the future Indian Constitution. The cause of social or religious reform has always made headway in spite of the opposition of majorities. Here in this country as elsewhere, the history of progress in these fields unfolds the same old story, the opposition of the majority of mankind to any kind of innovation. The ultimate success of reformist measures everywhere has proved the hollowness of the orthodox opposition. Leaving generalities apart, let us examine the Temple Entry question.

The Temple Entry question is inseparably allied with the scheme for the general uplift of the so-called submerged classes or untouchables. All attempts to place them on a footing of equality with the caste Hindus are bound to fail if they are kept away from this right of worshiping at shrines where the caste Hindus worship. If it is not meant to suppress the evil of untouchability, but only to improve the economic condition of the untouchables, then the indifference of the reformers working in the cause of the untouchables to the question of Temple Entry can be well understood. In this matter there can be no halfway house between radical reform and mere tinkering with it.

You leave the Temple Entry question out of your scheme and the untouchable remains where he has been all this time—a social outcaste.

The general backwardness of the country is trotted out, in and out of season, by vested interests as an excuse for denying it even a diluted form of self-government. Foreign globe-trotters harp upon the national weaknesses, consisting in our notions of high or low birth and religious schisms and justify foreign domination in the light thereof. Yet, when the people themselves aspire to rise above these petty weaknesses and seek State help in their noble and patriotic endeavours, the State itself stands forth as a champion of the enemies of progress. This may be very politic from the standpoint of alien vested interests, but it betrays a lack of statesmanship or a knowledge of the elementary principles of good governance on its part.

Championing the cause of the opponents of the Bill amounts as much to interference in a religious matter which concerns the votaries only of that religion as to interpose its authority against it. One thing stands out clearly from the debate in the Assembly. The Harijan workers have to thank themselves for the fate that has overtaken the Temple Entry Bill. They have, it would seem, relied too much upon the general propaganda they have been carrying on all over the country for the uplift of the untouchables. But we do not find that any particular efforts were made or are even now being made to make the Temple Entry question a live issue.

A raging, tearing propaganda must be carried on by all workers in the Harijan cause for restoring to them a right which has been filched from them—the right of Temple Entry—throughout the country, so that if a worthier champion than Mr. Iyer of the Harijan cause sponsors a like bill in the next Assembly the Government may not have the same excuse to justify their opposition to it.—Yours, etc.,
V. B. KIRTIKER.

Need Of An Arts

College At Rajkot

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—Rajkot is admitted to be the centre of Kathiawar, by one and all. Its commercial importance is, from many points of view, unique. It carries with it the honour of founding the first high school for the spread of education in Kathiawar. It actually runs four high schools at present. The thinking section of the Rajkot public and especially the intelligentsia have felt more than once a very bad need of an Arts College, here though no attempt has hitherto been made by the advanced section of the public for any definite move in the matter. His late Highness Sir Lakshajiraj, who was so alive to the welfare of his subjects, had, I learn, devised a scheme for such an institution and but for his sudden and untimely death, Rajkot would have soon seen a good Arts College beginning to spread its cultural lamp-light in the city. To start an Arts College at Rajkot was the pining wish of His late Highness and a lamented memory would never have been anything else than the founding of a college for which he thought no sacrifice too great.

An Arts College in a town or a city has its own value. The light of education and culture that it spreads through the worshippers at its shrine both young and old cannot be too highly valued. Rajkot has a literary taste of its own which would increase thousand-fold if an institution of this type finds its existence in the city.

The practical utility of this scheme is equally important. Higher education is certainly expensive and there are a number of parents whose pockets do not allow them to send their children outside for higher studies which they would be the last men to do could they help it. Besides, the position of Rajkot city is very peculiar in this connection. Almost every community has its boarding-house here and students therein who can go up to Matriculation under existing circumstances would really find an Arts College here to be a blessing to them.

The number of students the College is likely to get would be fairly high. The place has already four feeding channels in itself not to talk of a number of admissions refused every year in other colleges in Kathiawar and Gujarat.

In conclusion, the leading members of the Rajkot public should come forward for this noble cause and form themselves into a Com-

mittee to take all practical steps to make the scheme feasible. Money is always forthcoming provided there are honest workers for the cause. Gujaratis have enormously fed the educational institutions in the Deccan and we have no cause to despair that they would refuse the charity when it begins at home and once the institution is started there is not the least doubt that it will be self-supporting.—Yours, etc.,
A RAJKOT CITIZEN.
Rajkot Aug. 27.

A Hard Case

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—The grievous feelings of the plucked G. D. A. candidates seek ventilation through the courteous medium of the hospitable columns of your esteemed paper and urge you to take up their cause and impress upon the authorities concerned the justness of the claim and prayer they put forward.

The results of the last G. D. A. examination are out to the satisfaction of a microscopic few and to the utter grief of a large of microscopic few and to the utter grief of a large majority of candidates the percentage of passes being as abnormally low as before. Even the consideration that the last G. D. A. examination has been the last chance, did not weigh with the authorities in raising the percentage a pit high to pass out more candidates which might be regarded as a relief to the examinees.

Such a sudden step has landed us into such impasse out of which we find no way. Most of us have completed our three years of articleship by paying our premium which is a very considerable drain upon the most unstable resources of our guardians and it is all the more painful in view of the extreme economic depression all around.

Now this sudden substitution of the G. D. A. examination by the introduction of the R. A. examination without giving us any reasonable warning means not only loss of money and labour but also serving one more year of articleship with fresh arrangement for the payments of premium and going through two R. A. examinations under the new rules.

Most of our engagements to the incorporated or chartered accountants have terminated and making fresh arrangements means not only another heavy additional sum of premium but also the cost of living and other expenses which you can imagine. Most of us will not be able to stand, and the result will be to bid farewell for ever to the career we have hitherto pursued through so many difficulties and to which most of us have devoted the best part of their lives and best energies. Such a turn will amount to calamity and add to the ever-swelling volume of unemployment which the Government is striving very hard to combat.

Giving such a chance would also make certain addition to Government revenue. So our prayer is for a supplementary G. D. A. examination for all plucked candidates or, in the alternative for enabling them to sit for the final R. A. examination by exempting them from appearing in the preliminary R. A.—Yours, etc.,
THE AGGRIEVED
Calcutta, Aug. 25.

Congress And

Ajmer Merwara

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—The political condition of Ajmer Merwara is far from satisfactory. It is a non-regulation province directly under the control of the Political Department of the Government of India. Internally it is governed by the Chief Commissioner who is also the A.G.G. of the States in Rajputana. Under him is the Commissioner who is the pivot of the provincial administration. Besides Commissioner, he is the District Judge, Session Judge, Inspector-General of Prisons and finally revenue authority in the province. Recently he has also been appointed as the Chairman of the nominated municipal committee, which has stepped into the shoes of the regular Ajmer Municipal Committee. The new committee will prove to be the meeting-ground of the henchmen and satellites of the Government. The authorities that are instead of dissolving the Committee which had, no doubt, been found incapable of discharging its functions, have gone out of their way to supersede it for a lengthy period of two years and thus deprived the public of Ajmer of the right of local self-government. The various witnesses who appeared before the erstwhile Municipal Enquiry Committee demanded its re-election after dissolution but that did not suit the designs of the local Government.

The Chief Commissioner and the Commissioner are thus the backbone of the Provincial Government. There is no provincial

executive or legislative council to ventilate the views of the populace. Laws and taxes are passed without any regard for the public opinion. The Government services are not unoften recruited on communal lines. The peasants and labourers of Ajmer-Merwara suffer from numerous hardships. The farmers of the Istamarari area are particularly down. Sometime back a Peasants Enquiry Committee was brought into existence by the Government to consider the grievances of the tillers of the land. It has, however, proved a dead-sea-fruit. Not even its findings and conclusions are known to the outside public. The workers in the railway workshops and textile mills are extremely underpaid and are overworked. Notwithstanding the huge profits that the B.B. & C.I. Railway Company and the mill magnates make, no efforts are made by them to ameliorate the condition of the labour economically or socially. The position of the educated and middle class people is little better.

How to remove these ills is a serious problem. The one and the only way is to entrust the administration of the province to its elected and chosen representatives. All such attempts had in the past been thwarted by the Government. What is worse is that the present member of Ajmer-Merwara in the Legislative Assembly has done next to nothing to further the interests of his constituency. His record is almost blank in this connection although he has been in the Assembly consecutively for three terms. Neither any other deputy than that of the Congress will be able to help the people of Ajmer-Merwara a jot or tittle in the matter. The Congress is the only organised political party in the province to which they can look up for their salvation. It is already pledged to the grant of full-fledged political autonomy and responsible Government to this Province as to the others. Several times it has passed resolutions to this effect in its open sessions. Whenever the time for political settlement comes the Congress will not fail to urge the claims of this province in this respect.

Meanwhile it behoves the inhabitants of Ajmer-Merwara to make the Congress position stronger in their province. It can be done in two ways. The Working Committee of the Congress has laid down the broad outlines of the constructive programme to be followed by the country in future. It can be persuaded with great advantage by them. It will immensely strengthen the Congress organisation in Ajmer-Merwara. It is fortunate that the Congress Parliamentary Board has nominated Mr. Mukut Behari Lal Bhargava. Advocate, Bawar, as its candidate to fight the forthcoming Assembly election from the constituency of Ajmer-Merwara. A strong and influential provincial Congress Parliamentary Board has been constituted to prosecute the election work. On national as well as provincial grounds the electorate of Ajmer-Merwara should render unstinted support to the Congress candidate. He will be the mouth-piece of this province in the Assembly and shoulder to shoulder with other Congress representatives plead the cause of the country therein.—Yours, etc.,
MOOLCHAND ASAWA.
Ajmer, Aug. 27.

Rationalism

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—The writer who contributes paragraphs to the "Evening News" under "The Bombay Man's Diary" has recently chosen to exalt the Catholic Students' Union and lavished fulsome praise on its activities.

The writer talks of the decadence of Catholic religion and virtue. But surely anything good and virtuous needs no defence; it is only those things which perish that have something inherently wrong in them.

He also writes glibly of pseudo-science and rationalism—things of which he has not the slightest acquaintance. It is hardly necessary at this day to mention the names of the foremost thinkers and scientists with a world reputation who are rationalists by conviction.

It seems to me that anyone who writes in the vein of the writer referred to is not worthy of serious notice except for the fact that he enjoys the somewhat dubious privilege of employing the columns of a paper which professes to have wide public circulation for the purpose of publishing undiluted nonsense.

It may be pointed out that subjects like religion-cum-rationalism are not matters of controversy to-day—they were some 30 years ago—and the idea of resuscitating forgotten controversies is like beating the air. But then India is still a long way behind.—Yours, etc.,
"RATIONALIST."

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**Imperial
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Directed by
A.R. Kapur



"Wonder Bar" should be seen at Carlton.



Noor Jehan with Lilavati and Shanta to be seen in "Neki Ka Taj."

INDIAN STUDIOS

(Continued from page 11).

songs should prove a treat. Mr. Ramnik Desai is shooting the outdoor scenes of "Anokhi Mohabat". Mr. S. L. Badami is busy with "Verni Vasulat."

INDIAN TALKIE IN ENGLISH

Mr. Pashabhai Patel who about four years ago produced "Nur Jehan" in conjunction with the Imperial Film Co. of Bombay, has sailed for England with the English version of "Noor-Jehan." "Noor Jehan," which brings to life one of the most popular and colourful episodes of Indian history, enjoyed an extended run in its original Hindi version throughout India including Bombay. It was directed by Mr. Ezra Mir of Hollywood fame, and the cast includes Bimala, Nyampali, Jiloo and other well-known stars. Mr. Pashabhai proposes to take it to the continent and finally to the United States.

"TWO SECONDS"

At The Excelsior

In "Two Seconds," which opens at the Excelsior from to-day, As Allen Edward G. Robinson makes a radical departure from the characters he has been giving American picture audiences, beginning with "Little Caesar" and "The Hatchet Man." The actor himself regards the character as the most difficult he has been called upon to portray since his entrance into pictures. Metropolitan critics have hailed Robinson's performance in this picture as one of the brilliant achievements of the dramatic season.

Preston Foster, who has the role of John Allen's buddy, plays the same part he created in the New York production.

Vienna Osborne, who plays Shirley Allen, has a brilliant record on both stage and screen. She appeared in David Belasco's production of "The Harem" and has been leading woman with Frederick March, William Faversham, Sidney Blackmer and Dennis King.

The part of Tony, the dancehall keeper, is ably taken by J Carroll Naish, who was a member of Robinson's cast in "The Hatchet Man."

Guy Kibbee, who will be recalled in "Union Depot" as the older of the two hoboes, has a vivid part as a bookmaker. Otto Hoffman, Helena Phillips, Burton Churchill, Dorothea Wolbert, Edward McWade and William Janney help to round out the carefully picked company of players. Melvyn LeRoy's direction is considered to be equal to the best this astonishingly versatile director has turned out.

4 1/2 P. C. 1934 BONDS

Outstanding Balance Will
Be Repaid At Par On
Sept 15

The following communique has been issued by the controller of the currency:—

It is notified for general information that the whole of the outstanding balance of the 4 1/2 per cent Bonds 1934, will be repaid at par on the 15th September 1934, with all interest due up to date. "Interest will not accrue on the loan from and after the 15th September 1934."

2. In connection with the payment of the discharge value of the loan, the following procedure will be followed:—

(i) To facilitate the discharge of the loan on the due date of payment, the Public Debt Offices and the treasuries will receive the securities from the holders on and from Wednesday, the 5th September, 1934.

(ii) The securities should be presented for payment duly receipted for discharge. The discharge receipt should be given, on the back of the security itself, by the holder, or by his duly constituted attorney, or if such holder be dead, by his legal representative in the form indicated below:—

"Received the principal due on the Stock Certificate or the Promissory Note," as the case may be.

3. The securities should be presented at the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, Bombay or Madras, or at any Government treasury or sub-treasury where interest thereon is payable but at places where the treasury work is done by a branch of the Imperial Bank of India, the securities, if they are in the form of Stock Certificates, should be presented at the branch of the bank where the interest thereon is payable and not at the treasury or sub-treasury.

4. Holders of securities residing in the mofussil may send their securities to a Public Debt Office, if they so desire, and obtain payment of the amount due from any mofussil treasury or sub-treasury or from a branch of the Imperial Bank conducting Government business. On receipt of the securities duly receipted for discharge from such mofussil holders, the Public Debt Office concerned will issue at par Remittance Transfer Receipts on the treasury or Bank Drafts on the branch of the Imperial Bank as the case may be, authorising payment of the amount due from such treasury or branch of the Bank.

5. In the case of holders of Stock Certificates in Indian States where there is no civil treasury, repayment of the Stock Certificates will be made, if so desired, through the Head Post Offices if any, situated within the States.

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To See their ways

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At 3, 5-30, 8 & 10-30 P.M.

SUPERVISOR SENTENCED

Two Months' R. I. For
Serious Frauds On
Bombay Municipality

Judgment was delivered on Friday in the sensational "Municipal Fraud Case" in which Sorabji Dhanjishaw Driver, a supervisor in the Encroachment Department was charged with criminal misappropriation.

He was found guilty and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default to six months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court.

In convicting the accused the Magistrate ordered the fine to be paid to the Bombay Municipality, if recovered.

It will be remembered that the accused was alleged to have been responsible for defalcations of Rs. 2,029.

After the fraud was run to earth, the accused absconded and was arrested for nearly two months.

The prosecution story revealed that the accused was entrusted with the work of issuing licences to hawkers and squatters from Re. 1 to Rs. 7-8 each.

In June last the accused issued licence-cards to the aggregate value of Rs. 3,087 out of which the Municipality received only Rs. 1,489.

The accused was also said to have recovered Rs. 454 from several hawkers who received acknowledgment without receiving the fresh licence-cards.

The total defalcation thus amounted to Rs. 2,029.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

Mr. R. D. Kothare, police prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Crown.

FRED PERRY'S ROMANCE

Champion Tennis Player
To Wed Actress

F. J. Perry, the world's champion lawn tennis player, has become engaged to Miss Mary Lawson, the English film and stage actress. Perry is thus following in the footsteps of "Bunny" Austin, his companion in many a tennis triumph. Austin, it will be recalled, married Miss Phyllis Konstam, the well-known British film star.

It is unlikely, however, that Perry's marriage will take place until next spring, as he left recently for New York to defend his title of United States champion. Afterwards he is going with Miss Dorothy Round to Australia for the centenary celebrations in Melbourne. The tour will last eight months.

Miss Lawson, who is 23, is known at Elstree as the "English Janet Gaynor." Like the American actress, she is only 5ft. in height and of a very similar type. She is the daughter of a railwayman, was born at Darlington, Durham, and made her stage debut at the early age of 9 years, when she was one of the babes in a touring "Babes in the Wood"

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Avtar**

Featuring the Golden-
Voiced Wonder-Boy

Sangit Ratna

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**Master Mohamed,
Khambata, Noorjehan
and Jamna**

A Golden chapter

From the

Treasured mythology
of ancient India

Super Talkies

Charni Road, Junction.

pantomime. Her first film part was in "Colonel Blood."

Perry, who is 25 and over 6ft. in height, first met Miss Lawson when he went to the Walton-on-Thames studio to see Mr. Charles Farrell, with whom he had become friendly while in Hollywood.

"I won't say it comes as a surprise," said Perry's father. Mr. S. F. Perry, when he heard of the engagement, "I have known how friendly they have become of late. Both Mrs. Perry and I are delighted."

On the day previous to the announcement of Fred Perry's engagement to Miss Lawson it was stated in a provincial newspaper that Miss Lawson was to marry Mr. H. Glendinning, the chief cameraman at the Shepperton studios.

Miss Lawson, however, strenuously denied this statement when interviewed. "It is all a mistake," she said. "I was engaged to Mr. Glendinning, but the engagement was broken off some time ago. It is definitely ended."

Three years ago Miss Lawson was reported to be engaged to Mr. Maurice van Raalte, a young London business man.

Bhai Bagel Singh, a prisoner of Lahore Conspiracy Case 1914-15, who was released recently from jail, has left Amritsar for Calcutta to put up with his brother as his own house collapsed due to the rains and he has no other means of livelihood.

DEATH OF THANA LANDLORD

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Aug. 31.

Mr. Kashinath Narayan Gavand, a landlord of Thana, died at 10-15 a.m. this morning of diabetes.

The funeral will take place at 4 p.m. to-day.

Mr. Gavand was born at Sewri and had very little school education. He was considered an expert agriculturist and ideal gardener. He had won several gold and silver medals and a large number of certificates at various exhibitions for breeding animals and grafting plants.

He acquired a great fortune in his lifetime. He owned several gardens in the Salsette Taluqa and supplied flowers to the Crawford Market of Bombay.

At the time of his death his age was 73. He leaves behind him six sons, two daughters and several grand-children, besides numerous friends and admirers to mourn his death.

MUNICIPAL MEETING
ADJOURNED

As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. K. N. Gavand, father of the Municipal Councillor Mr. M. K. Gavand, the special meeting convened for this evening was adjourned to Wednesday next after a condolence resolution was carried, all standing.

2nd Week 2nd Week

IMPERIAL'S GORGEOUS TALKIE

An inspiring drama from Hindu mythology depicting scenes that gave rise to the birth of the great liberator Shree KRISHNA

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Trade And Finance

MONEY CONTINUES EASY WITH CALL RATE 3/4 Per Cent

Firm Tone In Gilt-Edged Securities

RECORD RISE IN GOLD ON DEPRECIATION OF POUND

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

MONEY. Bombay, Aug. 31.
Money was in fair demand at the opening of the week, but subsequently the enquiry tapered off and call funds were available yesterday at about 1 per cent and to-day at about 3/4 per cent. Maturities of treasury bills amounted to Rs. 1 crore, while renewals to Rs. 302 lacs including intermediates of 152 lacs. The average rate of acceptance of tenders was Rs. 1-5-11 per cent as against Rs. 1-5-7 per cent a week ago. Government have repaid Rs. 3 crores to the Imperial Bank and the outstanding borrowings for ways and means now stand at Rs. 7 1/2 crores. The trade demand as per the latest statement of the Bank shows an increase of Rs. 98.40 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates, one month 1 1/4 to two to three months 1 1/2 per cent and six months 1 3/4 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as on August 24, 1934 shows a further increase of Rs. 136.34 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank, now standing at Rs. 28,51,20,000 as compared with Rs. 28,77 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 34.24, an increase of 2.29 per cent over last week. Loans, Cash credits and inland bills discounted have all declined by Rs. 34.19 lacs, Rs. 6.90 lacs and by Rs. 31.15 lacs respectively. Government deposits are up by the small figure of Rs. 1 lac to Rs. 7.22 crores, while other deposits are down by Rs. 172.81 lacs to Rs. 74.90 crores. The bank rate is unchanged at 3 1/2 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

Again a firm tone was manifest in gilt-edged this week with a good demand for almost all scrips. 3 1/2 per cent Paper moved between Rs. 90.9 and Rs. 90.14, closing at Rs. 90.13. 3 1/2 per cent Loan due 1947-50 further improved to Rs. 100.5. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan moved up, closing at Rs. 106.14. 4 per cent 1943 loan is quoted at Rs. 106.2. 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 loan remained steady at Rs. 112-11 5 per cent 1939-44 loan showed no change at Rs. 108-12. 1949-49 loan at Rs. 108-12 and 1935 loan at Rs. 102-9. 5 per cent 1945-55 tax free loan improved from Rs. 117 to Rs. 117-12. 5 1/2 per cent 1938-40 loan was somewhat quieter at Rs. 109-12. 6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development loan was unchanged at Rs. 104-14, while 6 1/2 per cent Treasury bond receded from Rs. 104-3 to Rs. 104.

NEW LOAN.

Reports from Calcutta state that the Govt. of India are contemplating the issue of a short-term loan in the near future. The present would seem to be a very appropriate time should Government decide to issue the same.

EXCHANGE.

Steering exchange was distinctly steady this week with sellers of ready T. 2 at 1/6 1/32 and buyers at 1/6 3/32, with 1/6 3/64, available on and off. Business in connection with the export of gold was again small, as the local price was above export parity and furthermore the important fluctuations in the dollar-sterling and London-Paris cross rates occurred after the closing of business. This was due to a decline in the London-New York and London-Paris cross rates, rather than to any large scale buying.

The gold market was quite firm and despite the large stock on hand and the current settlement, the price of ready gold steadily rose from Rs. 34-6-3 to Rs. 35-1-8, the highest rate recorded for several years. This was due to a decline in the London-New York and London-Paris cross rates, rather than to any large scale buying.

The dollar sterling quotation fell from dol 3.08 3/4 to dol. 3.01 yesterday and closed dol. 3.01 1/2. The London/Paris cross rate suffered a similar fall from 75.93 to 74.96. The Belga and the Italian lira finished at 21.09 and 57.71 respectively.

The gold market was quite firm and despite the large stock on hand and the current settlement, the price of ready gold steadily rose from Rs. 34-6-3 to Rs. 35-1-8, the highest rate recorded for several years. This was due to a decline in the London-New York and London-Paris cross rates, rather than to any large scale buying.

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on foreign account in the local market. Various rumours from abroad regarding the depreciation of the pound sterling to 70 gold francs and a further devaluation of the dollar brought about heavy bear covering in the local market. Arrivals from upcountry are estimated at about 15,000 to 20,000 tons and stocks on hand have augmented to about 7 lacs tolas. The daily offtake is unchanged at some 3,000 tolas. There was no shipment of gold last week from India. The price of sovereigns rose sympathetically closing at Rs. 21-15 for ready and Rs. 22 for forward. In London the quotation for gold after improving from 138 7/12 to 139 5/12 reacted to 139 1/12 but jumped up at the close to 140 3/4. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 35-1-9 and Rs. 34-8-6 for ready and 25th August settlement and Rs. 35-2-6 and Rs. 34-8-6 for 24th September settlement and Rs. 35-3-3 and Rs. 35-1-9 for 23rd October sett. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 99,597 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

Silver was steady on balance, though the tone was somewhat quiet at the opening. The volume of business transacted in the local market was fair, this being the settlement week. The price of ready opened at Rs. 59-15 and after declining to Rs. 59-10, moved and stayed at about this level till Wednesday. The next day it improved to Rs. 60 on steadier advices from Shanghai and London and continued upward at Rs. 60-6 at the end. The quotation in the local market is about 6 annas below the import parity as compared with London. China continued as a seller in the London market throughout the week and but for the sales, it is generally felt that the market would have advanced to higher levels. The daily offtake averages some 25 bars, while stocks on hand are still heavy at some 10,000 bars. The Shanghai dollar moved during the week between 1/4 9/16 and 1/4 13/16, but on most days stood at about 4 1/16. The highest and lowest rates in London were 21 11/16d. and 21 1/2d. both for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 60-6 and Rs. 59-10 for ready and Rs. 60-6 and Rs. 59-12 for 27th September settlement and Rs. 60-10 and Rs. 60-2 for 27th October settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 639. By last week's mail, "Carthage" 1102 bars of silver valued at Rs. 18,53 lacs were shipped to London, account Dy. Manager, Hamallage.

SHARES.

A great deal of activity was noticed on the Stock Exchange this week in almost all sections. Cotton mill shares were steady on improved reports from the cloth market and better earnings by the cotton mills of Bombay. Yesterday there was a spectacular rise and specially in Bombay drawings, the following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:-Bombay Dyings Rs. 773/12-784/6-779/6-810/8; Century Rs. 262/8-263/12-261/14; 268/12; Central India Rs. 233/12-235/10-244/6; Kohinoor Rs. 164/6-166/4-165/17; New Great Rs. 130/16-133/12-131/4-132/2; Simplex Rs. 80/10-82/8-81/4-84/6; and Swadeshi Rs. 171/14-173/12-172/8-179/6.

In the miscellaneous section steel shares were firm on the whole though there was a temporary easing off in mid-week owing to unloading by some large holders of these shares. With the passing of the Steel Protection Bill in the Legislature on the 28th, it is confidently believed that the prospects of the industry are bright. Tata Ordys improved from Rs. 72/4 to Rs. 74/8 and Defts. from Rs. 258/2 to Rs. 300 but closing at Rs. 295/10. Tata 2nd Pref. shares gained from Rs. 150/8 to Rs. 155/4. Tata Hydro electric shares showed price improvements. Hydros closing at Rs. 152/8. Tata Powers Rs. 112/8 and Andhra Valley at Rs. 153/2. Alcock shares were steady at Rs. 183/12 and Bombay Burmahs at Rs. 458/12. Bombay Trams improved from Rs. 147/13 to Rs. 150/15, while Bombay steams were almost unchanged at Rs. 306/4. Cement shares were in demand, Bundis closing at Rs. 33/12. Indian Cements at Rs. 422/8 and Katni Ordys at Rs. 337/8. Shahabad Cement shares at Rs. 355. Scindia steams were active, the price after touching Rs. 11-1 closed at Rs. 10-15.

Railway shares were steady. Ahmedabad Prantji improving to Rs. 865 and Tapti Valleys to Rs. 778/12. Imperial Bank shares were steady at Rs. 1455 and Contributors at Rs. 337/8. Bank of India shares improved from Rs. 112/4 to Rs. 113/8 and those of the Central Bank from Rs. 29/10 to Rs. 30/4.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 30.	
September	1.02 7/8-1 1/8c.
December	1.03 7/8-5/8c.
May	1.05-1 1/4c.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug. 30.	
October	68 3/4-1 1/2d.
December	71 3/4-1 1/2d.
March	75 7/8-1 1/2d.
May	75 1/8-5/8d.

FALLING DEMAND IN YARN

Holders Not Inclined To Reduce Prices

ENGLISH YARN NEGLECTED

Further Decline In Prices Of Japanese Yarn

Bombay, Aug. 29.
The continued decline in cotton prices has had an unfavourable effect on the prices of yarns during the whole past week and therefore the Yarn market has remained very quiet and featureless since our last report. Enquiries have considerably reduced from almost all quarters and the turnover during the week has been very restricted. As usual in easy markets demand has fallen off to a large extent and buyers have been adopting a very cautious attitude. Sellers, however, have not been found so nervous and prefer to wait and watch further developments and do not show any inclination to reduce their limits and to dispose of their holdings at much lower prices. Reports from consuming districts are not so encouraging as in the past and the general tendency is to await for a better opportunity to make further purchases. Monsoon has been so far satisfactory in almost all important districts except in parts of Behar and Orissa where excess of rains has resulted into serious damage to life and property. In view of the sharp decline in cotton prices during the last few days the buying enthusiasm amongst the dealers and consumers which was in evidence during the last few weeks seems to have abated for the time being and it is very likely that in as much as their present requirements have been satisfied buyers will wait for a few days more before making any further fresh purchases. The undertone remains slightly easy with an uncertain tendency.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Enquiries in English yarns increased in the early part of the week probably due to some improvement in prices of Japanese and Shanghai yarns, but later in the week as a result of sharp drop in prices of Japanese and Shanghai yarns, Manchester yarns were entirely neglected. Business in this class of yarns is very irregular and spasmodic.

JAPANESE YARNS.

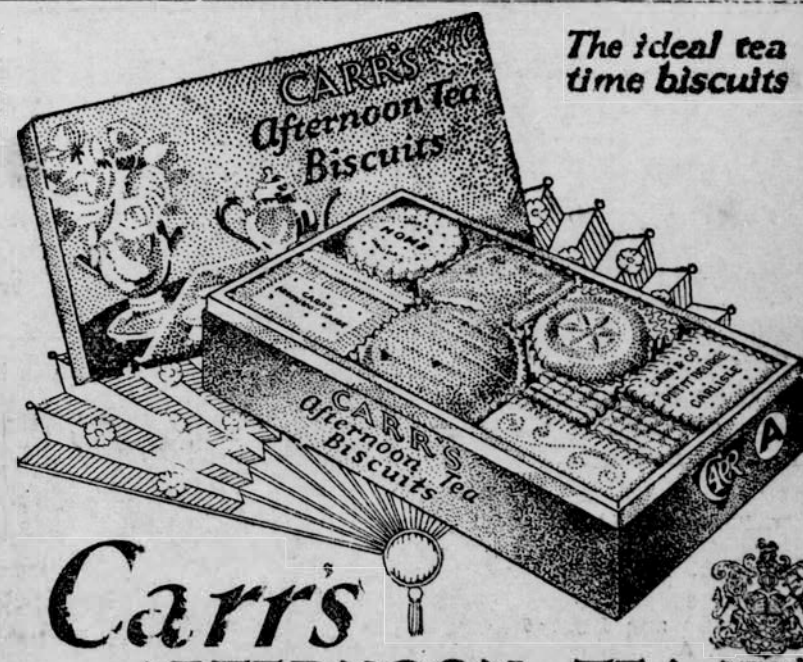
Further decline in prices of Japanese yarns was noticeable during the week in sympathy with continued decline in cotton prices. There has been a tendency since late among the Japanese Exporters to concentrate more and more attention on finer counts on account of less duty, particularly in counts over 50s and as a result since a few weeks quotations in counts between 40s and 50s have been further raised. There has been increased business doing in both single and twofold yarns in counts above 50s in both Japanese and Shanghai qualities. As regards Mercerized yarns, prices have remained fairly steady with a slightly better enquiry at the close. Speculative turnover during the week was restricted on account of irregular market quotation and due to uncertain tendency. In case of Spun Silk, Raw Silk and other yarns, prices have remained fairly steady with a slightly better enquiry at the close. Sampin have declined further but Exchange has a hardening tendency during the week.

ART SILK YARNS

Italian Yarns have remained unchanged during the week. Turnover has been very restricted and sales during the week do not show any improvement, in spite of very limited arrivals. As regards Japanese yarns, prices have shown some further improvement in 150s and turnover during the week has been satisfactory. Imports of houses continue quoting higher prices for forward deliveries and this has naturally given some support to the prices of Japanese yarns in the market. Enquiries from consuming districts have been slightly better and therefore dealers who have been holding high priced stocks have not been showing pressure of sales at a loss. In the circumstances further small improvement in the prices of Japanese yarns does not seem probable in the next few days. It is also to be remembered that the consumption of Japanese yarns is steadily increasing and reports have been received from important consuming districts that Italian and English yarns have been gradually replaced by the Japanese yarns. It is high time therefore that effective steps should be promptly taken to avert this unhealthy competition before it is too late. No forward business of importance in Japanese yarns has taken place during the week except that small and scattered sales in Miscellaneous Deniers have been reported both in Bombay and in Madras.

INDIAN YARNS

In the absence of buyers at anything like reasonable prices, our Bills have not been able to make any sales of importance in any kind of yarn during the week. Buyers on the other hand have been closely watching the tendency of the cotton market and as soon as cotton prices become steady it is very likely that further sales will be arranged by our mills. In the meantime our mills are busy in effecting deliveries against their previous sales. The Hindu Holidays however interfered with the turnover in yarns not only in the local market but also in upcountry centres and it is expected that after a fortnight's time when the Holidays are over there will again be an improvement in demand for yarns from almost all important consuming districts. At the moment the future tendency is rather uncertain.



Carr's AFTERNOON TEA BISCUITS (A Assortment)

An assortment of tea time biscuits which provides
splendid variety at a very moderate cost -
made by
CARR'S of CARLISLE, ENGLAND.

MONSOON CONTINUES TO BE WEAK

Few Falls Occur In Bombay Deccan

POONA, August 31.
The monsoon continues to be weak. Scattered thundershowers are again reported from Upper Burma, Northeast India, United Provinces and central parts of country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, and East Central India and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Orissa, United Provinces, Central Provinces, East Rajasthan, Gujarat, Konkan and Malabar. A few falls have occurred in Bengal, Bihar, West Central India, East and North Punjab, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad, Southeast Madras and North Madras Coast.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL
Gwa and Myitkyna, three inches; Kyaukpypu, one and half; Bassein, one; Cox's Bazar, two; Jalpaiguri, one and half; Dibrugarh, one; Saha, five; Gorakhpur, three; Pachmarhi, two; Jhansi and Pendra, one and half; Jhalrapatan, one; ad Ratnagiri, one.

FORECAST

Local thundershowers will recur in Northeast India, United Provinces, Central parts of country and Burma.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, Aug. 31
Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 31-8-34 at Colaba Point 0.06"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.04". Total since 1st June to date at Colaba Point 63.89; Fort 85.86; J. J. Hospital 71.48; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 72.96.

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 at Colaba Point 32.88; Fort 59.91; J. J. Hospital 56.88.
Total for the corresponding period of 1933 at Colaba Point 43.23; Fort 68.38; J. J. Hospital 50.09; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 45.85.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 31-8-34
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 0.02 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.5 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.4 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.3 degrees 1.2 (above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.8 degrees 1.1 (above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 82 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 119 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 8

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.06 inches
Total rainfall during the month 14.07 inches
Total rainfall during the year 63.93 inches

Weather remarks: Rain
OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 31-8-34

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.0 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.05 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.85 inches. For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 31.

B C RATE-

T T D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS-
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Aug-Feb
Selling T T D D 1/6 March/June
Selling T T 1/6 31/32 July-Dec 35
Buying T T 1/6 3/32 Aug.
Buying D D 1/6 3/32 Aug-Dec.
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Aug-Dec.
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Jan-Mar

NEW YORK B C RATE-

T T 269
Banks selling T T 267
Banks buying T T 265
PARIS-
Banks selling D D 560
Banks buying D D 570
AMSTERDAM-
Banks selling D D 54 5/8
JAPAN-
Banks selling D D 54 3/8

JAPAN-

Banks selling T T 79 1/2
Banks buying T T 79 1/4
HONGKONG-
Banks selling D D 104 3/4
SHANGHAI-
Banks selling D D 94 1/2
SINGAPORE-
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN-
Banks selling D D 93

ROSS RATE-

New York/London 5.01 3/8 30th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 13/16 31st inst.
Japan/London 1/2 11/32 31st inst.
India/London 7.27 1/2 30th inst.
London/Paris 74.96 30th inst.
London/Belgium 21.09 30th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.16 30th inst.
London/Italy 57.71 30th inst.
London/Berlin 12.53 30th inst.
London/Stockholm 13.39 30th inst.
London/New York 5.01 7/8 30th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.31 30th inst.
Tons of Sterling Exchange-Quot.
Gold 46-19-4 1/2 29th inst. 27-6-3

30th inst.

Silver London Ready 21 9/16 29th inst.
T T 11/16 30th inst.
Silver London Forward 21 9/16 29th inst.
T T 11/16 30th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 13/16 p.c.
24th inst. 13/16 p.c. 30th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 1 p.c. 29th inst.
1 p.c. 30th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 1/5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:-
Call 1 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone-Easy

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay	Bales.
August	4,898
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933	2,509,480
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,536,971
	Decrease -17,491.

HIGH AND LOW

COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug. 30.

Broach A/M. 1935 Op. 223 3/4; Highest 225; Lowest 223 3/4; Closing 225.
Gauhati D/J. Op. 190 1/4; Highest 197 1/2; Lowest 186 1/4; Closing 197 1/2.
Bengal D/J. Op. 143 1/2; Highest 144; Lowest 143 1/2; Closing 144.
Jeji-Mandi for Broach A/M. 1935 (31-35) Rs. 24 1/4.
Jeji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-34) Rs. 7 3/4.

INDIAN STERLING

LOANS

London, Aug. 30.

3 per cent India Sterling 481 1/2
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling 494 1/8
4 per cent India Sterling 1948/53
4106 3/4
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling 1950/55
4112 5/8
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling 1958/68
4115 1/2
5 per cent India Sterling 1942/47
4113
5 1/2 per cent India Sterling 1936/38
4106 7/8
6 per cent India Sterling 1933/37
4104 7/8
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling 1954/59
4101 1/8

Southern Hedge Selling In Cotton

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, August 30.
Messrs. Batilvala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

Amer. Power and Light Com.	5
Amer. Power and Light Pfd. 6	16
Amer. Power and Light 5 per cent. A	14
Amer. Form. Power Com.	6
Amer. Form. Power Gold D	51
Amer. Form. Power 7 per cent. P	10
Electric Bond Common	18
Electric Bond 60c. 5 Pfd.	35
Electric Bond 6 per cent. Pfd.	45
Consolidated Gas	28
Columbia Gas	10
Columbia Gas 6 per cent. Pfd. A	65
United Corp.	112
American Tel. and Tel.	35-3/4
Radio Corp.	6
Chesapeake and Ohio	44
New York Central	21-3/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	16
Erie R R	14
Pennsylvania R R	104
Union Pacific R R	205
Great North Pfd.	21
National Distillers	26
Hiram Walker	28
Distillers Seagram	27
Amr. Tobacco	92
Dupont de Nemours	95
Canadian Pacific	12
Alaska Juneau	20
U S Rubber	18
Bethlehem Steel	30
United States Steel	34-1/4
American Smelting	37
Noranda Mines	43
Int. Nickel of Canada	23-1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	12-3/8
Kennecott Copper	40
Cerro de Pasco Copper	20
International Harvester	27
Ford Motors of Canada	21
"A"	29-1/2
General Motors	4
Packard Motor	13
General Electric	15
St. Oil of N J	17
Phillips Petroli	17
Mid. Con. Petroleum	13
Atlantic Refining	14
Sogony	26
Plymouth Oil	10
American Radiator	14
Eaton Mfg.	15
Chase Bank	21
National City Bank	22
Nat. Lf. of Canada	39
Reliance Corp. of Amr.	21
General Foods	30
National Dairy	19
Remington Rand	19
Amr. Locomotive	19
Goodyear Tyre	102
Norway 6 per cent. 1944	104
Uncertain market. Brokers	
Loans down dol. 17,000,000.	
New York Call Rate 1 per cent.	
Anaconda	12-1/4
U. S. Steel	34
G. Motors	29 3/8
I. Nickel	25-3/8
Chase Bank	22
City Bank	14 3/8
Socohy	12 1/2
N. Y. Central	21 1/2
W. U. Teleg.	35-5/8
Total business 3/4 million.	

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, August 30.	
October 1934 ..	13.05-19
December 1934 ..	13.17-17
January 1935 ..	13.20-18
Middling Spot ..	13.17-17

NEW YORK.

New York 10-55 a.m.	13.16
October 1934 ..	13.16
December 1934 ..	13.28
January 1935 ..	13.31
New York Noon Call—	
October 1934 ..	13.10
December 1934 ..	13.23
January 1935 ..	13.27

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, August 30.	
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	4,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain ..	1,000
Days' Exports to the Continent ..	12,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, August 30.	
Quotations. Price.	
August 1934 ..	6.13-02
September 1934 ..	6.11-02
October 1934 ..	6.10-02
November 1934 ..	6.07-01
December 1934 ..	6.07-01
January 1935 ..	6.08-01
February 1935 ..	6.08-01
March 1935 ..	6.08-01
April 1935 ..	6.08-01
May 1935 ..	6.08-01
June 1935 ..	6.07-01
July 1935 ..	6.07-01
Middling Spot ..	7.15-03

LONDON GOLD.

London, August 30.	
Gold bars Fine per oz. ..	£7/0/3

SMALL BUSINESS IN NEW YORK

Textile Strike Threatened

CROP REPORTS FAVOURABLE

Fears of textile strike were mainly responsible for timidity on the part of buyers. Higher dollar also resulted in a decline of 15 points in New York cotton prices, on Thursday. It is understood that mill-owners refused to attend the Conference and a strike looked probable within a week. Though the strike now appears inevitable, some believe that President Roosevelt will intervene at the last moment.

Weather continues favourable for the growing American cotton crop, and there was increased Southern hedge-selling. The market is uncertain at the moment, pending strike development and the Bureau report.

Bombay, Aug. 31

On Thursday the New York cotton futures market was easier on decreased buying influenced by unfavourable conditions in dry goods markets and Southern hedge-selling. Discouraging reports regarding strike discouraged buyers and in the absence of any important business the New York cotton market displayed nervous undertone before holidays. Weather reports were favourable and although there is some holding movement in the South, the demand is not sufficient to sustain prices. Improvement in dollar also added to the weakness and the market was narrow.

QUIET OPENING.

Prices opened at a decline of 7 points with December 13.28 on lower Liverpool advices. During the first hour there was little business and under scattered buying prices improved one point from the opening level and December was quoted 13.29, which was the highest level of the day.

SOUTHERN SELLING.

Later on there was increased Southern hedge-selling on more favourable weather reports and prices kept on sagging throughout the session. Professional operators were holding aloof watching strike developments and awaiting the next Bureau report.

ABSENCE OF SUPPORT.

The market was weak and in the absence of any support a decline of 18 points as compared with the previous close was re-acquired. This was the lowest level of the day and after a small rally of 3 points, the market, closed at a net decline of 17 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices declined 20 points at 13.20.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.
The New Orleans cotton futures market was also easy and closed at a decline of 19 to 17 points. Spot cotton prices declined 17 points at 13-17c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at unchanged prices on Thursday with January quoted at 6.09. It was a speculative market with weather and strike news conflicting with a scattered trade calling. The market was featureless with trading mostly professional. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range of 3 points and the market closed at a net decline of one to two points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 7.15d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

There was increased selling in East Indian cotton ring and in the absence of any buying prices closed at a decline of 3 to 7 points at the close October was quoted 5.16, January 5.15 and March 5.12.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady with a moderate enquiry. Sakels closed unchanged to a decline of one point while Spot cotton prices advanced one point at 8.74d. Uppers futures closed unchanged with Spot Upper cotton 3 points lower at 7.45d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was active with improved buying. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 6 to 10 points with January 16.15 Ashmouni futures closed 5 to 7 points higher with December 13.28.

U. S. WEEKLY REPORT

"Temperatures during the past week have been favourable, and heavy rains have fallen in considerable portions of the North-western areas which were previously very dry. In Texas and north-west the cotton has improved, and picking has made rapid progress. In the centre and Oklahoma, heavy to excessive rains have fallen but the effect is uncertain. Condition is very poor and much open cotton has been damaged. In the East conditions

Mills Refuse Conference

CROP REPORTS FAVOURABLE

Fears of textile strike were mainly responsible for timidity on the part of buyers. Higher dollar also resulted in a decline of 15 points in New York cotton prices, on Thursday. It is understood that mill-owners refused to attend the Conference and a strike looked probable within a week. Though the strike now appears inevitable, some believe that President Roosevelt will intervene at the last moment.

Weather continues favourable for the growing American cotton crop, and there was increased Southern hedge-selling. The market is uncertain at the moment, pending strike development and the Bureau report.

Bombay, Aug. 31

have been more unfavourable."

SPOT BASIS FIRM
Messrs. M & B Stern state:—The market was weaker on the announcement of the Council of the Textile Workers' Union ordering the strike in the textile industry to commence to-morrow. The decline however despite the strength of the dollar was checked owing to the strength of the spot basis in the South and the likelihood of farmers availing themselves freely of the 12 cent loan.

Though the strike now appears inevitable hopes are not yet abandoned of President Roosevelt's intervention at the last moment, compelling the matter to be referred to the Reconciliation Board recently constituted as a result of the labour disputes in Chicago.

With a holiday in New York to-morrow and Monday we must await events over the week-end. The New York Market will be closed to-morrow and Monday 3rd instant.

The Local Market will be closed to-morrow

LATEST EXCHANGE RATES

London, Aug. 31.	
Dollar-Sterling ..	5.01
Franc-Sterling ..	74.90

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York December Highest (10-55 a.m.)	13.29-06
New York December Lowest (2-55 p.m.)	13.17-18
Liverpool January Highest (10-15 a.m.)	6.90-01
Liverpool January Lowest (3-15 p.m.)	6.87-02
Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents:—	
8-45 a.m.—Slightly warmer Western Belt. Scattered showers in Eastern Belt. Tropical storm developing. U. S. Signal warnings hoisted Louisiana and Texas Gulf Coast.	
8-56 p.m.—Market declined towards close on more hedges, uncovering stop-loss orders.	
Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—	
Liverpool—Idle market. American strike threat and discouraging consumption outlook offset by Southern holding movement. Looks like continuation till trading conditions.	
New York—Market opened lower owing to unfavourable Liverpool cables. A very dull market. Small business doing in futures. Market awaiting developments of textile strike. Expect no material decline. Moderate business doing in cloth and yarns.	
New York—Reaction due to hedging and threatened textile strike. Prefer purchases on recessions. Expect higher prices later.	
New York—Hedging increasing owing to better weather. Demand not sufficient to sustain the market. Strike developments anxiously awaited. We favour purchases distant months against sales of December.	
New York—Strike has been determined on beginning with September first. Some outsiders liquidating and Southern selling. Weather more favourable.	
Messrs. Saropchand Prithviraj have received the following cables:—	
New York—Mill owners refuse attend conference; strike probable within a week.	
Momphistenn—Much warmer Western Belt; light rains Texas Gulf Coast; Eastern Belt; more rain expected; would buy on a moderate break.	
Messrs. Janglew and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—	
On face of it confidence in franc and lack confidence sterling resulting in transfer balances but we believe our exchange fund encouraging gradual appreciation franc and consequent appreciation dollar in case further devaluation dollar eventually takes place.	

INDIAN COTTON

October 1934 ..	13.06-11
December 1934 ..	13.10-15
January 1935 ..	13.25-14
March 1935 ..	13.29-16
May 1935 ..	13.38-15
July 1935 ..	13.43-16
Middling Spot ..	13.20-20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, August 30.	
October 1934 ..	8.48
November 1934 ..	8.51
December 1934 ..	8.52
January 1935 ..	8.53
March 1935 ..	8.63
May 1935 ..	8.65
July 1935 ..	8.74
E. G. F. Spot ..	8.74

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool August 30	
BROACH:—	
Fully Gaud (Good Staple) ..	5.34
Fine (Good Staple) ..	5.42
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.64
C. P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.29
Fine (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.45
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.59
BENGAL:—	
Good ..	3.31
Fine ..	3.41
Superfine ..	3.51
SCINDE:—	
Good ..	3.61
Fine ..	3.71
Superfine ..	3.81

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Aug. 31.	
T. T. on London—	
Previous closing ..	1.4 3/4
To-day's opening ..	1.4 13/16
To-day's closing ..	1.5 1/16

AMERICAN COTTON BELT

Weather Forecast

EAST: North and South Carolinas Generally fair. Georgia Partly cloudy with showers. Florida scattered showers.

CENTRAL: Mostly cloudy with occasional showers.

WEST: Mostly cloudy with occasional showers.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRAIDLE DIFFERENCES	
New York—Liverpool—Liverpool	
New York October 132 at Cross Rate 5.01	
Bombay—Liverpool—Broach A/M	
1935 23.8—Liverpool May 1935 6.87	
73 1/4 at Exchange 1/6	
Bombay—New York—Broach A/M	
1935 23.8—New York May 13.38	
73 at Cross Rate 5.01	

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, August 30	
Rupree Paper 3-1/2 per cent. ..	67
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1948 or later ..	81-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later ..	94-1/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55 ..	112-5/8
Consol 2-1/2 per cent. ..	80-7/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961 ..	103-3/4
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952 ..	104-3/4
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1900/00 ..	116
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	112-5/8
Chartered Bank of L. A. and China ..	15-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) ..	135-1/4
National Bank of India ..	48-7/8
P. & O. Banking Corporation ..	10-3/4

LONDON METALS.

London, August 30	
Copper Braziers ..	41
Yellow Metal ..	34-5/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	13-13/16
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B. ..	228-1/4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, August 30	
Wheat, Rosario Santa Fe. Parcels Aug. sellers 25/2.	
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels Aug. sellers 26/0.	
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels Aug. sellers 23/3.	

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, August 31.	
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per 100 Aug/Oct. sellers 6/4.	
C. & E. Bombay per lb. Aug/Oct. sellers 6/0.	
C. & F. Karachi per lb. Aug/Oct. sellers 6/0.	

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, August 30.	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) spot 10 5/8	

SEEDS.

London, August 30.	
Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton Aug/Sep sellers £10-15-4.	
Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, Aug/Sep sellers £12-7-6.	
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, Aug/Sep sellers £12-1-6.	
Rapeseed Tonia, (Hull) Cont. c.i.f. per ton, Aug/Sep sellers £10-10-0.	
Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Aug/Sep sellers £10-3-4.	
Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.	

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, August 30.	
October 1934 ..	13.06-11
December 1934 ..	13.10-15
January 1935 ..	13.25-14
March 1935 ..	13.29-16
May 1935 ..	13.38-15
July 1935 ..	13.43-16
Middling Spot ..	13.20-20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, August 30.	
October 1934 ..	8.48
November 1934 ..	8.51
December 1934 ..	8.52
January 1935 ..	8.53
March 1935 ..	8.63
May 1935 ..	8.65
July 1935 ..	8.74
E. G. F. Spot ..	8.74

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool August 30	
BROACH:—	
Fully Gaud (Good Staple) ..	5.34
Fine (Good Staple) ..	5.42
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.64
C. P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.29
Fine (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.45
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.59
BENGAL:—	
Good ..	3.31
Fine ..	3.41
Superfine ..	3.51
SCINDE:—	
Good ..	3.61
Fine ..	3.71
Superfine ..	3.81

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Aug. 31.	
T. T. on London—	
Previous closing ..	1.4 3/4
To-day's opening ..	1.4 13/16
To-day's closing ..	1.5 1/16

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 31.
Following a decline of 15 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 224/8 for Broach A/M delivery but declined to Rs. 224 on long liquidation. Later on there was some buying which improved prices to Rs. 224/10. The undertone of the market was steady fearing further decline in sterling. American cables are discouraging and the market is likely to remain irregular for some time.

Later on there was persistent buying by a professional operators. There were various unfounded rumours of Exchange ratio. There was utter absence of any selling and prices rose to Rs. 226-8. Liverpool opened easy at a decline of 3 points and later on was quoted one point down. The local market refused to take note of Liverpool and ruled firm. There was heavy short covering. Dollar Sterling cross rate was quoted 4.99 and prices advanced to Rs. 227 when there was long liquidation. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M 226
Omra D/J 198
Bengal D/J 145/4

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Aug. 31	
Sup Fine F G Good	
M G—	
Broach No. 2	222 219 217 215
Punjab-Anne	229 228 224 222
Surat	251 278 275 272
Rajpala	270 276 273 270
Narsari	283 280 277 274

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 31.	
Bengal Superfine	151/54
Broach Fine	139/42
Bengal F.G.	127/32
Sindh-Punjab Fine	139/42
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	127/32

Latest Commercial News

N. Y. COTTON STEADY AFTER OPENING WEAKNESS

Downward Trend In Crossrates

FURTHER RISE IN LONDON GOLD AND SILVER PRICES

Wheat Steady But Linseed, Jute And Rubber Slightly Easy

BOMBAY, Aug 31
On Friday, the sterling dollar and the sterling franc cross rates eased off further.

NEW YORK COTTON QUIET BUT STEADY
The New York cotton market was slightly easy at first on account of the certainty of the textile strike from to-morrow, easier sterling and Stock Exchange and quieter Liverpool cable but there was some speculative buying at the decline which caused a small rise later in the day. The tone was quiet but steady.

FURTHER GOOD RISE IN BULLION PRICES
London gold and silver prices witnessed a further good rise today. WHEAT STEADY BUT LINSEED WEAK. Liverpool and Chicago wheat rates steady. Chicago soya and rye were quiet. Argentine linseed was weak.

TIN FIRM BUT JUTE AND RUBBER EASY
Tin was firm, but Jute and Rubber were slightly easy.

GILTED SECURITIES BETTER
The London Stock Exchange was inactive with very little doing. Gilt-edged securities were in better request. The New York Stock Exchange was easy.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

Previous closing	New York, Aug 31
To-day's opening	13.20
Difference	13.19
To-day's closing	13.20
Difference	13.20

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May	Rs. 226
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LIVERPOOL COTTON

(January 1934)

Previous closing	Liverpool, Aug 31
To-day's opening	6.88
Difference	6.85
To-day's closing	6.87
Difference	6.87

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

The cotton market continued to be clouded by the certainty of the textile strike to-morrow while the fall in the sterling was another factor which depressed values. Latest reports indicate that weather conditions are gradually improving and in the face of all these bearish news, trading was anything but active and business was comparatively small.

Trading in December commenced at 13.19 i.e. one point lower than the previous closing. Prices eased under moderate southern hedge selling and liquidation due to quieter Liverpool advices and easier Stock Exchange with December falling to 13.13 at this level some demand for spot ensued and prices rallied to the opening level but with renewed selling by southern houses and liquidation the market again slid back to 13.14.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 13.20 with a rise of 8 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

The following were the opening ranges:
October (13.18/13.18) 13.03/13.04
December (13.25/13.27) 13.19/13.17
January (13.33/13.33) 13.21/13.21

LIVERPOOL COTTON

The following were the rates at 12.15 p.m.
American October (6.92) 6.88
American December (6.89) 6.85
Egyptian October (8.48) 8.49
Egyptian November (8.52) 8.52

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Aug 31
10.30 p.m.
Broach A-M moved between Rs. 225-12 and Rs. 226-4 at night. As New York cotton futures were about 2 points up, Broach A-M was quoted at Rs. 226-4 at 10.30 p.m.

NEW YORK SUGAR

September	1.85 plus 07
December	1.93 plus 06
March	1.96 plus 05
May	1.99 plus 02

POOR DEMAND IN LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Aug 31
Messrs. Devkar Nanjee have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents Messrs. A. J. Buxton and Co.
American cables bearish. Hedge selling increasing. Poor demand. Strike situation unsettling confidence.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 31
Liverpool wheat opened very steady with October unquoted and December at 72-1/4 and March at 74-1/4. Trading was more active on good speculative buying and covering influenced by good advices from outside with good business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 31
Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.02-5/8, December at 1.04-1/8 and May at 1.05-1/2. Trading was slightly more active on better foreign enquiry and commission house buying.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, Aug 31
Chicago oats opened steady, with September unquoted and December at 52-1/2 and May at 53. The market was steady but quiet in the absence of any speculative activity and poor foreign demand.
Chicago rye opened steady with December at 86-1/2 and May at 89-1/4. Business was rather slow due to the lack of sufficient demand.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Aug 31
Argentine linseed opened steady with November option at 14.00 but in the absence of foreign demand and liquidation the price further eased to 13.90 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

The following were the rates at 3.30 p.m. to-day.

METALS.

Tin (4227 1/4 buyers 4227 1/2 sellers) 4228 7/8 buyers 4229 sellers. Firm.
Lead (410 3/4 buyers. No sellers). Unquoted. Dull.
Electrolytic Copper 431 1/2 to 431 3/4 431 1/2 to 431 3/4
Glasgow Iron (470) 470

RUBBER

Spot (7 5/8) 7 9/16 paid and buyers Oct-Dec (7 3/4) 7 11/16 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Aug-Sept (412 7/8) 412 3/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Aug-Sept. (412 7/16) 412 3/8 sellers
Linseed La. Plata Aug-Sept. (410 3/4) 410 3/4 sellers
Groundnuts Comorandul Sept. (410 3/8) 410 3/8 sellers

JUTE

Crop Sept-Oct old crop (415) 414 7/8 value
Dunlop Sept-Oct old crop (417 3/4) 417 3/4 sellers. Unquoted.
Lightening Sept-Oct old crop (410 1/2 sellers). Unquoted.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11) 0-11
Indian Pekoe higher (4-7) 4-7
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-4 3/4) 1-4 3/4

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Wheat September	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	4 0 0
Wheat May	4 5 9
Wheat August	4 6 6
Linseed September	Rs. a. p.
Linseed May	7 0 0
Linseed August	6 12 3

GOLD AND SILVER

Active Buying And Rising Prices

To-day there was active buying in the bullion market and both gold and silver prices advanced. Shanghai Exchange on London closed strong at 15 1/16. Silver market opened at Rs. 60/8 but declined to Rs. 60/6 on long liquidation. Later on there was active buying on firm Shanghai closing advices and prices advanced to Rs. 60/11. Gold prices against advanced to-day on active buying.

In the evening the local market was active with further buying. Dollar Sterling was quoted 4.99 1/2 and London Gold was raised to-day by 8 1/2d. to 47-11-6. Franc was quoted at 75.75. Gold prices advanced to Rs. 35-6 and silver rose to Rs. 60-15.

Ready silver 60 14 0
Bhadra delivery 60 14 0
A delivery 61 0 0
Ready gold 34 5 0
Bhadra delivery 34 5 0
A delivery 34 5 9

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Aug 31
Castor seeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 26/8; Highest Rs. 26/9; Lowest Rs. 26/7; Closing Rs. 26/8; Clearing Rs. 26/8
Castor seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 27/11/6; Lowest Rs. 27/11; Closing Rs. 27/12/6; Clearing Rs. 27/12
Cotton seeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 18/12; Closing Rs. 18/12; Clearing Rs. 18/12
Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 29/10; Lowest Rs. 29/3/6; Closing Rs. 29/7; Clearing Rs. 29/5

BUSINESS SOMEWHAT SLACK ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

SHARP FALL IN GERMAN LOANS

Sterling Weaker Despite Brief Intervention Of Control

BRITISH GOVERNMENT SEEKING FORMER PARITY WITH DOLLAR

(SPECIAL CABLE)

On the Stock Exchange with several adverse factors in evidence notably Dr. Schacht's speech, foreign exchange movements and American strike news, business was somewhat slack but apart from a sharp fall in German loans price movements were not of much importance.

In Foreign exchanges, the sterling continued weaker, falling below five dollars for the first time since February. It also weakened in terms of francs despite a brief intervention of control during the afternoon.

Paris circles, it is now reported, are thinking that British Government is seeking former parity with the dollar, namely 4.85.

Wall Street opened easy, weakness of the sterling being a disturbing influence.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug 31
The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at 54 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 31
London Stock Exchange markets were generally quiet and prices were rather irregular. The gilt-edgeds were very steady. Mining shares were quieter. The tendency in the Industrials was undecided.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (480 7/8) 480 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (4103 5/8) 4103 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (4111) 4111
4 per cent Funding Loan (4116) 4116
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (4104 5/8) 4104 5/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (4112 5/8) 4112 5/8

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (401 1/4) 401 1/4
International Holding (401 5/8) 401 5/8
Hydro Electric (401 5/8) 401 5/8
Musical Industries (27-10 1/2) 27-10 1/2
Princher Johnson (43-3) 42-3
Imperial Chemical Defd (37-4 1/2) 37-4 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Woolworth New Ord (106-9) 106-9
Swedish Match (6-9) 6-9
Dunlop Rubber (45-10 1/2) 45-10 1/2
University Ordinary (22-9) 22-9
Ford Motors (34-3) 34-3
Cables and Wireless (6 7/8) 7 1/4
British American Tobacco (123-9) 123-9
Camera 'A' (47 5/8) 47 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (129-6) 129-6
P and O S N Co. Defd. (15-6) 15-6
Distillers (88-10 1/2) 88-10 1/2
Bredrud Dyers (11-9) 11-9
British Celanese (10-9) 10-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (65-3) 65-3
Courtauld Ordinary (46-0) 46-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (30-0) 30-0
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-3) 10-3
Inter Nickels (25 3/8) 25 Ex Div
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-0) 5-0
Tata Iron and Steel (4110 1/2) 4110 1/2

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (51-6) 50-0
L M S Ord (26) 26
L N E R Defd (47 3/8) 47 3/8
Southern Defds (423 3/4) 423 3/8
Landing Pass 5 per stock (4130) 4130
London 'G' Stock (483) 483 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (260-0) 261-3
Godul (185-6) 190-0
Moddar New (70-10 1/2) 70-10 1/2
Sub Nigel (230-0) 230-0
Spring Mines (145-0) 146-0
Union Corporation (146-9) 146-9

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 31.
Barsi-Nugger 31
Central Provinces 30
Dholera 30
Sind-Punjab 67
Compta-Dharwar 1,768
Western-Northern 899
Tinnevely and Cambodia 971
Americans 10
Total Cotton 3,144
Linseed 10,001
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds 33
Gingellyseed 11
Poppyseed 104
Groundnuts 4,840
Castorseed 7,262
Rice 1,446
Myrabollams 570
Gram 356
Joovar 1,219
Barley 93
Bejree 215
Coal 2,497

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

August 31.
Jalajyoti, North, Bassein.
Nawab, Duncan, Bedi Bunder.

DEPARTURES

September 1.
Naldera, Denne, London.
Sonnenfels, Gifera, Hamburg.
Nalgora, Hobdar, Cannanore.
Naringa, Hughes, Bhowanagar.

LOADING.

August 31.
Steamer Skuld for Bangkok.
Steamer Jalavilhar for Rangoon.
ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Naldera:—The P & O S N Co's English mail steamer Naldera will sail to-day at about 1 p.m. from Ballard Pier Station for London with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Jalajyoti:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalajyoti arrived in harbour on Friday from Bassein with a general cargo and rice.

S.S. Nawab:—The T M Co's steamer Nawab arrived in harbour on Friday from Bedi Bunder with a general cargo.

S.S. Sonnenfels:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Sonnenfels will sail to-day for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S.S. Nalgora:—The B I S N Co's steamer Nalgora will sail to-day for Cannanore with ballast.

S.S. Naringa:—The B I S N Co's steamer Naringa will sail to-day for Bhowanagar with same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 31.
S.S. Naldera, for London:—20 cases bristles M M and Co; 1 bale woollen carpets Q Kelaty; 160 bags mathee seed T S Thadani and Sons.

For Tripoli via Port Said:—19 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Beyrouth via Port Said:—69 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Famagusta via Port Said:—11 bales cotton yarn A H Diab; 16 bales cotton white piecegoods R Shantall and Co.

For Jaffa via Port Said:—10 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Beyrouth via Port Said:—15 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

S.S. Sonnenfels for Hamburg:—16 bales cotton fly L O Vora.

For Rotterdam:—1000 packets groundnut oil cakes M Hossein and Sons.

For Antwerp:—110 bales cotton raw Anglo-Siam Corporation. Ltd.; 1000 packets copra oil cakes A Omerbhoj; 2700 packets groundnut oil cakes H Rawji and Co.

S.S. City of Barcelona for Liverpool:—12 bales wool raw E Mayji and Co; 2000 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas and Co.; 20 bales Indian wool Ralli Bros; 8004 bags groundnut Kilachand Devchand; 556 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

S.S. Burdwan for Havre:—371 bags mustard seed Volkart Bros; 3660 bags linseed Cotton Agents Ltd; 63 bales cotton raw B Cursonadas and Co; 60 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co. 220 bales cotton raw B Mawji and Co; 250 bales mustard seed T S Thadani & Sons; 140 bags plantago seeds F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 130 bags yellow millet (kang grain) F G Kaishand.

For London:—10 bales goat skins tanned J Rahimtoola and Co; 5 bales goat skins tanned and 6 bales sheep skins tanned K Lalibhai; 1 bale goat skin tanned F A Rahim and Co; 9 bales goat hides tanned M Esmail; 1 bale sheep skin tanned and 8 bales goat skin tanned Kootbudin and Co; 64 cases sandalwood oil Thos Cook and Sons; 16 bogsheads Indian condiment Framji Novroji; 5 barrels Indian condiments M M Poonji and Co; 148 bales raw lamb skins for furs Thos Cook and Sons; 10 bales woollen carpets Cox and Kings; 2 cases cotton prints printed coloured Cox and Kings; 12 bales cow hides tanned and 10 bales sheep skin tanned A L Hassam; 15 bales woollen carpets D Abraham and Sons; 29 bales tanned cow hides A Noorbhoy.

S.S. Kaiser-I-Hind for London: 1232 bags myrabollams J Moolchand and Co.

S.S. Castalia for Liverpool:—18 bales wool raw David Sassoon and Co; 12 bales wool raw M Motilal; 25 bales wool raw B Harbhan.

For Barcelona:—50 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Manchester:—100 bales cotton thread waste M Chandulal & Co; 17 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 75 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Glasgow:—51 drums castor oil Bharat Oil Mills Co; 1300 bags groundnut cakes Kilachand Devchand.

S.S. City of Swansea for Boston:—55 casks wet salted goat

skins D Abraham and Sons.
For Philadelphia:—140 casks wet salted goat skins D Abraham & Sons.

For New York option:—33 bales dry salted goat skin D Abraham and Sons.

S.S. Victoria for Genoa:—220 bales cotton raw Bombay Company Ltd; 110 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 330 bales cotton raw Kilachand Devchand; 2668 bags gingelly seed and 140 bags castor seed Kilachand Devchand; 2666 bags groundnut seeds A Podar and Co; 110 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Naples:—110 bales cotton raw Kilachand Devchand.

For Solonica:—110 bales cotton raw Nurse Nagsee and Co; 100 bales cotton raw Lange; and Co.

For Famagusta via Port Said:—18 bales cotton piecegoods R Shantall & Co.

SS Pacific Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 55 tons old scrap iron M G A Hussell and Co; 250 bale cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 300 bales cotton raw S Karamshi and Co.

For Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S.S. Yamagata Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw S Karamshi and Co.

For Osaka:—17 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S.S. Chyebassa for Calcutta:—50 bales cotton raw (African) N Chunnial; 125 bales cotton raw (Indian) N Chunnial; 100 bales cotton raw (Sudan) Cotton Agents Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 31.
S.S. Kohinoor from Calcutta, Agents Turner Morrison and Co. Ltd:—

From Calcutta:—3932 tons Bengali coal; 241 bales B twills; 1044 bales hessian cloth; 855 bales sacking; 50 bales flour bags; 63 cases soap; 560 empty iron drums.

From Madras:—164 bales turmeric.

From Tuticorin:—308 bales cotton; 35 bales cotton yarn; 99 bales oreed husk; 622 bundles coir yarn; 20 chests tea.

From Cochin:—28 jottas tea fannings.

S.S. Kabinga from Hull, Agents James Finlay and Co. Ltd:—

From Hull:—102 drums John Glacial Acetic acid; 323 cases dry distemper; 616 bundles spring steel; 52 barrels alum; 298 cases paint; 40 bags cleasina; 450 drums disinfectant fluid; 407 bundles steel; 101 loose steel angles; 185 cases washing blue; 243 bundles spring steel bars; 60 drums linseed oil; 17 cases machinery; 58 bundles laminated spring; 32 cases old spindles.

From Middlesbrough:—585 bundles black sheets; 40 bags glue; 560 cases galvanised corrugated sheets; 85 bundles expanded metal; 200 bags nitrate of soda.

From Dunkirk:—583 bundles M S flat bars; 902 bundles M S square rods; 666 bundles M S joists; 3833 bundles M S round rods; 543 pieces M S angles; 38 cases textile machinery; 100 cases tin plates.

S.S. Ormara from Calcutta, Agents M M and Co.

From Calcutta:—50 drums lubricating oil; 24 cases metal; 991 tons coal; 24 crates envelopes.

From Madras:—50 drums lubricating oil; 84 bales cotton waste; 16 cases artificial silk yarn; 109 drums dry aniline dye; 50 rolls roofing.

From Tuticorin:—180 bundles mals.

From Alleppy:—216 chests rubber.

From Cochin:—126 chests tea; 700 tons C N oil; 96 cases rubber; 200 cases cashew kernels; 100 bags coir yarn; 91 bags cocoanuts; 752 bales cotton raw.

Erection Of Abdul Ghaffar Nagar

Sealed Tenders Invited For Construction Work

Messrs. Sunderdas Morarji and Harilal Contractor, the Secretaries of the "Abdul Ghaffar Nagar" Construction Committee of the Congress Reception Committee, have issued the following Notice for Tenders:—

1. Sealed tenders are invited for construction in the Abdul Ghaffar Nagar at Worli where the 48th session of the Indian National Congress will be held in October 1934.

The tenders must reach the Congress Office on or before 4 P.M. on Friday the 7th September, 1934.

2. The tenders should be sub-mitted on the prescribed form, sealed and addressed to the Chairman Abdul Ghaffar Nagar Construction Committee, Congress House, Bombay.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a duplicate receipt of the Treasurer, Reception Committee for the amount of earnest money, as stipulated for different tenders, without which no tender will be considered.

This amount of earnest money will be forfeited, if after his tender has been accepted, the contractor fails to execute the contract within 24 hours, from the receipt of intimation of the acceptance of the tender.

4. The Committee reserves to itself the right to accept the tender as a whole, or in part, or parts thereof, as may be thought fit. The Committee also reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the lowest or any tender, without assigning any reasons therefor.

5. Tender forms with plans, specifications and conditions of contract can be had from the offices of the "Abdul Ghaffar Nagar" Construction Committee, on payment of Rs. 10.

TENDER FORMS AT CONGRESS HOUSE

The prescribed Tender Forms for the tenders invited by the Abdul Ghaffar Nagar Construction Sub-Committee of the Congress Reception Committee will be available at the Congress House on Monday, the 3rd instant.

JINNAH HALL CAMP TO CLOSE TO-DAY

Nariman Will Address
Trained Congress
Cadets

(Through the Publicity Bureau of Reception Committee).

The Officers' Training Camp opened at the Jinnah Hall on the 16th August will be closed to-day. The cadets were to take three weeks' training. Mr. Ekambra Iyer assisted by Messrs. Modak and Inamdar, all trained Officers, were in charge of the training. 64 cadets were chosen, out of whom about 64 have continued to take regular training at the Camp.

It is gratifying to note that the three weeks' training has produced very satisfactory results, and at the ensuing session of the Congress will be seen one of the most efficient and disciplined Volunteer Corps that ever served a session of the Congress.

These cadets who have now completed three weeks' training will now undertake the training of the Volunteer Corps in the different parts of the city. The function of the closing ceremony will take place to-day (Saturday) at 7 a.m.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE

Sub-Committee Meetings

The following Sub-Committees will meet at the Congress House on Monday, the 3rd instant:—
Music and Entertainment Sub-

Committee at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Decoration Sub-Committee at 6 p.m. (S.T.)
Requirements Sub-Committee at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.)
Finance Sub-Committee at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.)

ELECTION DISPUTES ENQUIRIES

The General Secretary of the B.P.C.C. writes:—

The adjourned enquiries into the complaints of the following Wards will be held at the Congress House to-day (Saturday) as under:—

"G" Ward (Dadar) 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

"F" Ward (Parel) 7 p.m. (S.T.)
Complainants and persons interested are hereby required to take due notice of this sitting and attend the enquiry at the appointed time.

VOTE FOR PARAB AND ABDUL HAMID

Sgt. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the B.P.C.C. writes:—
Elections to the B. P. C. C. from Byculla (E) Ward will be held to-morrow (Sunday). Of the candidates contesting these elections, there are two who are still undergoing imprisonment in jail. These are Sgt. P. A. Parab and Sgt. Abdul Hamid. The services rendered by them are too well-known to need any repetition here. It is a solemn duty of every voter in the Ward not to forget them while distributing the votes.

"E" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The day of election as previously announced is to-morrow (Sunday) at Fanch Khata near Byculla Bridge.

The hours of voting are from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 4 to 8 p.m.

The symbols to be attached to the ballot box should reach the Ward office not later than Saturday evening the 1st September.

Mr. Ekambar Iyer will be the ballot officer.

Mr. Patankar will be the supervisor of the ballot clerks.

Messrs. Salmathula and Thula will be the scrutineers.

"A" WARD D. C. C.

The annual general meeting of the "A" Ward District Congress Committee will be held on Sunday the 9th instant at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at Bhagwan Bhuwan, Mint Road, Fort.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

The following is the further list of persons enrolled as Members of the Congress Reception Committee:—

Sgt. Habib Shakur.
Sgt. Ali Hussein Adamji
(Continued on page 10)



Members of the Kuria Bar were "At Home" to Mr. V. M. Jadhav, Resident First Class Magistrate, in honour of his appointment as the Dewan of Mudhole State. Mr. Jadhav is seen seated in the centre.

LAST SESSION OF ASSEMBLY

Discusses Question Of Salt
Industry In India

SIMLA, August 31.

The Assembly met to-day to conclude the last of its sessions and to discuss the case of salt industry and to receive the report of the Ottawa Committee.

At question time Col. Lumby laid a statement on the table in answer to a question by Mr. Patil showing the number of candidates admitted into the Military Academy at Dehra Dun, through examinations. Total candidates admitted are 79, provincial figures being Punjab forty-four, U. P. ten, N. W. F. P. five, Delhi, four, Kashmir, three, Punjab States, two, and one each from Mysore, Jaipur, Madras, Coorg, Rajputana, Bombay, Burma, Rangoon, C. P. and Hyderabad. The communal proportion is as follows:—

Mohammedans 26; Sikhs, 14; Hindus, 29; Indian Christians, 4; Anglo-Indians, 3; Dominions European, 2; and Parsis.

THANGASSERI SETTLEMENT.

Mr. Thampan asked a question "whether there is any proposal for ceding to Travancore the settlement of Thangasseri in Tinnevely District and whether sufficient publicity would be given to the proposal before any definite action is taken".

Mr. Metcalfe replied: The question is under consideration. The Government of India are unable to make a statement regarding it at present.

Sir Joseph Bhore presented the Assembly Committee's report on Ottawa Agreement and amendment to the rules.

INDIA AND GERMANY.

Thereafter he made the promised statement regarding India's position in respect of exchange restrictions in Germany. He was asked further questions on it by Mr. Moty, Sir Abdurrahim and Mr. Neogy. Sir Joseph Bhore made a statement, and replied that Germany had taken restriction measures in self-defence, that there was no discrimination against that if the information that India had been called for showed that discrimination was made against India the Government of India would do everything in their power to see that such discrimination was removed. (Applause).

EXPORTS AFFECTED.

Sir Joseph Bhore further added that restrictions seemed so far to have affected exports of comparatively minor importance and not affected commodities like cotton, jute, raw hides, skin and oil seeds.

The Government of India had also asked for information as to how India stood in relation to the recent exchange agreement between Germany and United Kingdom. The Commerce Member thought that the Indian Trade Commissioner at Hamburg had not been able to inform them of the developments, as

VOTE FOR CONGRESS CANDIDATES

Nariman And Deshmukh
Issue Appeal To
Assembly Voters

The following has been addressed by Mr. K. F. Nariman and Dr. V. G. Deshmukh, Congress candidates contesting the two City seats on the Indian Legislative Assembly to the voters of Bombay:—

As you are already aware, we are adopted by the Congress as Congress candidates for the ensuing elections of the Assembly to be held in November next, for the City of Bombay.

We believe that we have established our claims to serve you on behalf of the City of Bombay by our association with the public life of this city for a number of years.

We, therefore, hope that you will oblige us by giving us your vote and also asking your friends to vote for us.

MRS. NEHRU'S
CONDITION

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 31.
Mrs. Kamala Nehru's condition was reported worse yesterday. The temperature rose to 101.8 and she became very weak.—A. P.

"VICTORY SNATCHED
BY NATURE"

One More Attempt To
Climb Nanga Parbat

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

That the German Nanga Parbat Expedition intend to return and make another attempt on that mountain, is expressed, in the course of an interview to the "United Press" representative by Herr Fritz Bechtold, the present leader of the Expedition, who with six of his comrades arrived at Calcutta.

He also said that the victory was snatched from their hands by nature, when they were only 600 feet from the summit, which was in full view and which required about four hours to climb.

BAD WEATHER CAUSED
TRAGEDY.

It was the bad weather only which prevented the party from reaching the summit and which caused the tragedy.

After reaching the height of 25,000 feet they gave up the attempt and blizzard conditions prevailed.

They also reluctantly abandoned the attempt to trace the missing comrades due to heavy falls of snow.—United Press.

these had been too rapid.

Sir Joseph Bhore agreed to keep the trading community informed of whatever information the Government received from time to time.—A. P.

VINODINI RESIGNS

Students Protest By Going
On Strike For One
Day

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 31.

Signatures were being taken by some Municipal Councillors a few days ago to remove Vinodini Park, Lady Superintendent of the Municipal Girls High School, from her post for marrying a Jain merchant named Manubhai who has living a wife and two children. Vinodini has now resigned from her post and her resignation has been accepted.

This was the reason for the strike for a day in the school and the girls went away without attending the classes.—A. P.

"AMEND IMMORAL
TRAFFIC ACT"

Bengal Women's Unanimous
Demand

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.
A largely attended public meeting held under the joint auspices of All-Bengal Women's Union, Bengal Presidency Council of Women and Calcutta Constituency of All-India Women's Conference at Albert Hall yesterday, Lady B. L. Mitra presiding, passed a resolution requesting the Government to give immediate consideration to the amendment of Immoral Traffic Act of 1934.—United Press.

SAPRU TO PROBE
UNEMPLOYMENT
PROBLEM

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 31.

Sir T. B. Sapru sits on two important committees. He presides at a committee constituted by the U. P. Government to examine the question of unemployment among the educated classes to suggest remedies.

Sir Tej is also a member of the Tribunal with Justice Harries as President and Justice Harries as member constituted to decide objections against the recent Bar Council elections.—A. P.

(Continued from column 7)

therefore had a discussion with the two members opposite interested (Messrs. Neogy and Mitra) and the suggestions made by them would be pursued.

The motion, accordingly, was not taken up.

All business having been disposed of, the President smilingly rose amidst cheers.

In accordance with the Parliamentary convention, the members filed past and shook hands with the President, who then declared that "The House stands adjourned 'sine die'".—A. P.

Inglorious Record Comes To An End

M.L.A.'s Bid Good-Bye After Era Of Repression And Ottawa

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.
"To some it is good bye, to others it is 'au revoir,' but I wish every member good luck."

With these words, President Chetty pronounced the sentence of the expiration of the life of the Fourth Assembly.

And when he said: "The House stands adjourned 'sine die'" there were vociferous cheers, probably indicating that members were not afraid to face the election. And what is more, as every member walked across the floor to shake hands with the President, most of them said "Au Revoir" and a few "Good-Bye."

The President too received good wishes from members for success at the election.

The concluding stage of the Assembly's session was marked with quite an avalanche of business, and but for the lobby arrangement between Sir James Grigg and Mr. Neogy, the House might have sat very long.

The position regarding the salt industry is still in doubt and whereas Sir James promised to consider every point Mr. Neogy made it clear that he wished the Government to stand by the solemn pledge to make India self-contained in the matter of salt supply, and not to subordinate India's interests to British interests by giving up the protection of this industry.

TWO OTTAWA SCHOOLS

Ottawa Agreement also figured to-day, but only in the form of a report of the Assembly Committee which has remained undiscussed. The report shows that whereas the Government side have blessed the Agreement as favourable to India on the whole, the Opposition side has condemned it as definitely injurious to India.

However, these two opinions will remain recorded in the proceedings of the House without either of them having the chance of proving or disproving the rival contentions.

INGLORIOUS RECORD

India's official fiscal policy now is one of Imperial Preference and it is for the new Assembly to state where it stands with regard to it.

The Assembly that has ended to-day has had many unique privileges, one of which was that it alone received extension of life. It has the lowest record of defeats inflicted on the Government.

Further it has held record session sittings, or record length, and even night sessions.

It has had more parties than any previous Assembly, and it has committed India legislatively and fiscally to policies, which none of its three predecessors approved.

PROSPECTS

What the new Assembly would be like remains to be seen, but there is no doubt that more than half of the elected representation will change hands, and that the Assembly, which will meet early in January in Delhi will mean turning a new leaf in the Assembly's history.

Members left the Chamber happy, that though the Viceroy did not wish them good luck or farewell, their President has made up for it.

TOO LATE NOW.

Sir Abdur Rahim said that by transferring the Institute from Pusa, to Delhi, Government would be taking on themselves a great responsibility about the future success of the Institute. Pusa might not have been an ideal site, but it was too late now after thirty-two years to transfer the Institute.

Dr. Ziauddin and Mr. Jadhav supported the transfer, while Mr. S. C. Mitra said that Pusa was quite a central place, and the Institute should not be transferred.

TRANSFER MOTION CARRIED.

Mr. Bajpai in reply disposed of the arguments against the transfer. True, the Agricultural Commission did not suggest the transfer of the Institute from Pusa. But the earthquake changed the whole situation. He denied that it was the officers at Pusa who worked up for the transfer. Mr. Bajpai stated that the responsibility for the suggested transfer was entirely the Government's.

Sir Abdur Rahim: But did the officers at Pusa supported the proposal?

Mr. Bajpai: The business of a loyal staff is to carry out orders. Concluding Mr. Bajpai assured the House that the sub-station in Bihar would continue to be maintained, and there was no question therefore, of reduction of the benefits to the Province by this transfer.

The proposed transfer was accepted without division amidst cheers.

SALT PROCEEDS.

Regarding the resolution about the distribution of the proceeds of the salt duty, Sir James Grigg observed that it would be an unsatisfactory debate, if taken up now. He and the Law Member, (Continued in column 8)